FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Port Almanac—April 28.

Sun Rises	5.11 A M
Sun Sets	6.44 P M
Day's Length	13 h 33 m
High Water at Southport	7.46 A M
High Water at Wilmington	9.29 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 28.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 54°; 8 p. m., 68°; maximum, 71°; minimum, 49°; mean, 60°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month up to date, .64.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

There were heavy rains Sunday in the Memphis, Mobile, Montgomery and Little Rock districts of the cotton belt; light showers in the Savannah, Atlanta and Augusta districts. No rain in the Wilmington district. Cooler weather was reported from all stations, the average maximum ranging from 72 for the Wilmington district, to 90 for Mobile.

FORECAST FOR TO DAY.

Generally fair; easterly winds.

The barometer continues high along the Atlantic coast and has risen in all districts east of the Mississippi except north of the lower Lake region, where it has fallen slightly.

The weather continues fair throughout the Southern, Middle and New England States and is generally fair from the Mississippi valley westward to the Rocky Mountains.

It is warmer throughout the Mississippi and cooler at Rocky Mountain stations and in the Northwest. The indications are that the weather will continue fair generally throughout the Southern and New England States, and probably fair but cloudy on the Middle Atlantic coast.

OUTLINES.

A father and son fight over a money transaction at Rosedale, Russell county, Va., and both are killed. ——The Cuban insurgest burnt over 800 houses and 40,000 bales of tobacco in the Pinar del Rio province. ——Maximo Gomez is reported to be organizing forces for a new invasion of Matanzas and Havana provinces. ——Delegates to the South and West Grain and Trade Congress have begun to arrive in Charleston, S. C. ——The battleship Massachusetts, on her trial trip Saturday, made 16.379 knots. ——The appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear river has been increased from $150,000 to $195 000 by the Senate Committee. ——The Republicans and Populists of Alabama will hold their State Conventions in Montgomery to-day. ——The steamer Bermuda left Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday, with munitions of war and men for Cuba. Spanish cruisers are trying to intercept the vessel. ——Trouble is expected at Natchitoches, Louisiana, over the counting of the vote in that parish and the Governor has ordered two companies of militia there. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 2@3 per cent.; last loan at 2½ and closing offered at 2½ per cent.; cotton quiet; middling gulf 8 5-16c; middling 8 1-16c; Southern flour was steady; common to extra fair $3.40@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3.30; wheat—spot dull and easier; No. 2 red April 73⅝c.; corn—spot dull and easier; No. 2 at elevator 37½c; afloat 38¾c; spirits turpentine steady and quiet at 29½c; rosin firm, strained, common to good $3.09.

The convicted murderer Holmes has written a letter saying that he wants vindication after death. What kind of vindication a man expects who has confessed to twenty-seven murders it isn't easy to tell, but unless Bob Ingersoll is right it is likely to be a pretty hot one.

Broker Price, of New York, is probably running in cahoots with Mark Hanna. He wants to wager $10,000 that McKinley will be nominated at St. Louis, and if he doesn't decline or die before election day, will be elected. As far as advices go, Mc. has about as much idea of dying as declining.

They are not troubled with the high hat problem in Mayville, Ky. A wise editor in that town solved it with his little pencil. He wrote and had conspicuously announced in his paper that the women of that burg who combed their hair were not afraid to take off their hats in places of amusement.

It is stated as a remarkable fact that the principal eulogy delivered on the late Col. Cockerill was by an editor who had not been on speaking terms with him for twenty years. Some men, including some editors, think a good deal more of dead people than of live ones and get along much better with them.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,866

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES rates of Subtion to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months		$5.00
Six	"	2.50
Three	"	1.25
Two	"	1.00
One	"	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

As an illustration of the remarkable memory that Secretary Carlisle has it is stated that he delivered his Chicago speech from memory, and that although there was a half bushel or so of figures in it he went through it without referring to his printed copy more than once or twice, and then but for a moment. This is remarkable, but it isn't half as remarkable as the dexterity with which he can handle both sides of the same question and the nimbleness with which he can get from one side of the fence to the other.

The German Kaiser is said to be the best dressed monarch in Europe. But then the Kaiser has a voluminous wardrobe to draw upon, several hundred coats, with trousers and nether garments in proportion, and then, too, he has a wife who keeps an eye on his w. r., sees that his buttons are sewed on, his collars and cuffs starched artistically and who knows more about dressing a Kaiser than most women do about dressing a fowl.

A gold standard contemporary rises to ask, "can dishonesty bring forth honesty?" Not at all. That's why the silver men want the dishonest act which demonetized silver wiped out in order that we may have the honest money we had before the gold conspirators perpetrated that colossal fraud upon the country. There can be no "honest money" which had such a dishonest paternity.

Gen. Weyler is a daisy. He doesn't see any reason why he should accommodate the "rebels who would like nothing better than have him go into the field and leave headquarters in confusion." If he was less careful of himself and half as anxious to meet the rebels as they are to meet him he could go into the field and carry his headquarters with him.

The Japanese propose to erect, as a monument of their victory over China, a statue to Buddha 120 feet high, to be cast from metal of ordnance captured from the Chinese. Christianity may be making some progress in Japan but this statue indicates that the pious Japs will continue to look up to Buddha.

The luckiest plungers at Monte-Carlo last season were a Russian army surgeon, who tapped the "bank" for $425,000, and two South African miners, who pulled it for $65,000. These pulls cut down the income of the bank operators to $3,600,000, about $200,000 less than the previous season.

Tennessee is shipping marble to Europe. A car-load was shipped from one of her quarries last week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR—Cash sale.
J H REHDER & Co—Straw hats.
BRADDY & GAYLORD—Many are called but few chosen.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. L. Tate Bowden is improving rapidly.

— Mr. E. B. Evans, of Boston, Mass., is in the city, a guest at The Purcell.

— Mr. J. H. Johnson, of Providence, R. I., is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. Emil Wessell, who has been in Jacksonville, Fla., several months past, has returned.

— Mr. H. S. Fullwood of Baltimore, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. J. W. Furlong, who has been connected with the S. A. L. shops at Raleigh, is here on a visit to relatives.

— Mr. W. O. Little, of Baltimore, formerly of Greenville, N. C., has accepted a position with Mr. H. L. Fentress, druggist.

— Mr. J. W. Morris, of Charleston, and Mr. H. R. Culley, of Columbia S. C., two of the A. C. L.'s agents, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Morgan Turrentine, in the employ of the Postal Telegraph Company in this city for several years, has gone to Richmond, Va., to take a position with the Company there.

— Messrs. G. W. Taylor, Jacksonville; E. K. Hines, Alma; Jno. Fraley, Hub; Seldin Jones, Jonesboro; H. W. Hood, Southport; J. A. Ernor, Wilson; S. G. Roberts, Newbern; W. H. Pyke, Southport, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The Grain and Trade Congress will meet in Charleston, S. C., to-morrow.

— The local indications for today are fair and warmer weather, easterly winds.

— There was 4.6 feet water in the river at Fayetteville Sunday at 8 a. m.; a slight rise since last report.

— There were crowds of people at Wrightsville Sunday, enjoying the sea breeze; many of the visitors were wheelmen from the city.

The Wilmington Fair Association holds its final meeting to night at the City Court room. Every business man is requested to attend.

— At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday, Mr. H. G. Smallbones was elected vice president, and Mr. D. McEachern a member of the Board of Managers.

— Deputy Sheriff King left for Raleigh yesterday with all the prisoners sentenced at the last term of court to imprisonment in the State penitentiary, including R. B. Butts, the leader of the gang of store-breakers.

PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be presented at the entertainment to be given this evening at the lecture room of the First Baptist church:

Southern Mandolin Club, selected.
Recitation, "The Gobble-uns 'll Git You," Miss Ida Brown.
Duet, "I Pescatore," Galbassi, Messrs. J. D. Smith and A. S. Holden.
Violin Solo, Miserere, Trovatore, Miss Norma Foster, accompanied by Miss Bessie Burtt.
Recitation, selected, Mrs. McIntire.
Piano solo, "Shepherd Song," Galos, Master James Craft.
Soprano solo, "O Leave Me Not, Dear Heart," Mattie, Miss Carrie White.
Recitation, "Asleep at the Switch," (by request) Master Russell Foster.
Quartette, "Good Night," Martha, Mrs. Frank, Miss White, Messrs. Smith and Holden.
Greek æsthetic posing, Mrs. McIntire's class, Misses Maggie Brown, Carrie DeVane, Frances Chadbourn, Blanche Chadbourn, Zola McIntire, Rev. B. E. Wallace, (accompanied by Miss Lucy Chadbourn.)

This Fellow Had Cheek.

James Payn, the English novelist, tells the following story of a man who wrested victory from defeat:

"He adored a 'beloved object' whose father disapproved. Indeed, the old gentleman disapproved to such an extent he violently kicked the young man out of the house one night. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered, the young man returned to the house. 'What! again!" roared the angry father. 'No, sir,' cried the young man. 'I have given up all hope of winning your daughter, but in consequence of that astounding kick you gave me, the other day, I have been requested, on the strength of earnest recommendation to the committee, to ask you to join our football club."

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—82 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 13 bbls rosin, 9 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—178 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 16 bbls rosin, 11 bbls tar, 23 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—18 casks spirits turpentine, 80 bbls rosin, 6 bbls tar, 4 bales cotton.

Steamer E A Hawes—6 casks spirits turpentine, 51 bbls rosin, 4 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 290 bales, spirits turpentine, 43 casks; rosin, 160 bbls; tar, 30 bbls; crude turpentine, 23 bbls.

Reduced Rates—C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. announces round trip rates for the following:

To Savannah, Ga., on account of the inter-State military drill and rifle contest, May 11-16. Rate from Wilmington, $7.05; Fayetteville, $6.00.

To Goldsboro, for the annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of N. C., May 12. Rate from Wilmington, $4.05; Fayetteville, $3.45; Maxton, $5.15.

To Newbern, on account of meeting Grand Commandery Knights Templar and Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, of North Carolina. Rate from Fayetteville, $6.45; Maxton, $8 15.

City Court.

Mayor Harriss presided at the City Court yesterday.

Three small colored boys, arrested for throwing stones and behaving in a disorderly manner on the streets, were turned over to their parents for punishment.

Wm. Temple, drunk and down, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or work twenty days on the streets.

Albert Wallace, charged with being drunk and down and resisting an officer, was sentenced to pay $10 fine or work thirty days on the streets.

To Truck Growers.

Farmers should exercise great care in packing their crop for shipment. Recently, the Savannah *News* says, two local farmers made large shipments of peas to the New York market, by the fast vegetable express, over the Florida Central and Peninsula on the same day. One shipment sold in New York for $3.50 a basket, and the other was reported to be in bad condition, and brought only 60 cents a basket.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

JUDGE CLARKE NOT SEEKING THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

Chairman Holton Says the Republicans Will Not Yield the Governorship to the Populists—Dockery People Rejoicing Over the Result of Saturday's Conventions—Other Raleigh News.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 27.

I learn that Judge Montgomery, of the Supreme Court, has declared himself an out and out Populist. It will be remembered that Justice Montgomery voted the Democratic ticket at the last election though nominated by Butler on the non-partisan judicial ticket.

Judge Clarke has in the past few days told some of his friends that he was not seeking the nomination for Governor. He said that he was not able to live up to the office, and for that reason, if for no other, he was not a candidate. He said furthermore, that if the nomination was thrust upon him and it was found that he was the most available candidate he might be induced to enter the race.

There were thirty-one additions to the First Baptist church yesterday by baptism, as a result of the Dixon meeting.

Saturday afternoon the humiliating spectacle of a negro deputy leading a white man and a darkey was witnessed in this city. The darkey sheriff holds his position by virtue of the fusion victory in Granville county. He brought the two convicts to the penitentiary. This is the first time in at least ten years that a negro deputy has brought convicts to the penitentiary.

Marshal O. J. Carroll is much better. He expects to go to Newbern Court this week.

"Father" Worth, our humble State Treasurer, who, like the cat, has apparently lost the power of speech on subjects political, declined to speak of the Harry Skinner address. "Father" Worth wants fusion and he wants it very much; but he is scared to pull away from Butler. He is trying to stand in with both sides.

The Dockery people are exceedingly happy with the result of the Saturday conventions.

[*Special Star Telegram*]

Chairman Holton was here to-day, making arrangements to open the headquarters of the Republican organization for the campaign. Mr. Holton says the Republican party will never co-operate on Skinner's terms. "We will not yield the Governor," says he.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-night a committee was appointed to confer with the officials of the Seaboard to induce them to rebuild the shops here on a larger scale. The committee will go to Norfolk in a few days. Raleigh wants the consolidated shops.

The Minstrel Troupe.

The Wilmington Minstrel Troupe, which will perform at Southport, Wednesday night, are rehearsing nightly, and one of the largest crowds of the season will go on their moonlight excursion. Quite a number of ladies will accompany the troupe, as several proposed excursions have been merged into this one. Mr. E. P. Boatwright, the musical director, rehearsed the quartette last night, composed of Messrs. H. K. Holden, Wm. Rehder, Jas. D. Smith and C. H. Cooper, whose singing will be a treat to any audience. All arrangements have been made for the troupe to leave at 5.30 o'clock on the moonlight excursion with thirty-six men, which comprises Wilmington's best talent. The final rehearsal will be held to-night at the Opera House.

The Heptasophs.

The Oriental Conclave of Heptasophs or Seven Wise Men, who are to give an excursion for the benefit of their order on May 26, sent a committee to Southport yesterday to make arrangements for the initiation, entitled the "Wisdom of the Age." Mr. Jno. Knight and Mr. Thos. J. Gore composed the committee, who succeeded in securing the Southport pavilion to expose the mysterious initiation of a full-fledged candidate.

This show will bring to light the doings of husbands who stay out late at the lodge. The following compose the degree staff who will perform the "initiation:"

Mighty Miracle of Wisdom, T. J. Gore; Senior Miracle, W. R. Lindstrom; Junior Miracle, K. W. Jewell; Sounding Brass, W. J. Reaves; Warden of the Portal and General of the Standing Army, John Knight; Physical and Medical Examiner, C. D. Gore; Montreal Bonded Treasurer, D. W. Matthews; Stenographic Recorder, J. D. Stelges; Sentinel, S. F. Yopp; Candidate, Ben Reaves; Standing Army, J. T. Burke, C. A. Berdeaux, G. Grotgen, J. T. Reynolds, C. H. Braddy, W. Bridgers, C. E. Peters, J. H. Holton.

The committee on arrangements are Messrs. John Knight, Thos. J. Gore, Walter Lindstrom, Walter E. Yopp and J. T. Burke.

Not Guilty.

A special dispatch to the STAR last night from Lumberton, says:

"The case of the State vs. Henry Horn, for the murder of Dave Butler, was given the jury at six o'clock this evening. They were out fifteen minutes and brought in a verdict of not guilty."

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

Victory Over All Competitors.

I. Shrier will sell on Tuesday, April 28th, 200 children's knee pants, sizes from 4 to 6 years old, at 10c, worth 25c; 150 children's pants of imported cassimere goods, sizes from 4 to 6 years, 35c, worth $1.25; children's suits, sizes from 4 to 14 years, at 65c, worth $1.50; imported cassimere suits at $1.25, worth $3.00; men's suits, all wool, at $4.50, worth $9.00; imported clay worsted suits at $6.50, worth $12.00; men's blue yachting caps at 15c; worth 35c; boys' caps at 10c, worth 35c. Remember that Shrier will sell clothing and gents' furnishing goods cheaper and better quality than anybody else in town; no doubt about it. †

THE BIG FIGHT ON.

SO-CALLED SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS SELECT ILLINOIS AND INDIANA FOR A BATTLE GROUND.

The Administration Men Will Make a Desperate Fight, But the Chances Are Against Them—The Contest in Chicago Will Be Red Hot.

As foreshadowed in THE MORNING STAR last week there will be a battle royal between the free coiners and the single gold standard bearers in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan. Already the fight is on, and the Washington *Evening Star* has this to say of Illinois and Indiana:

"The 'sound money' Democrats are centering their efforts upon Indiana and Illinois, chiefly upon the latter, with the hope of capturing the delegations to the Chicago convention. Current report is that the silver men have the upper hand in both those States, and silver men are said to be growing reckless in their confidence. Mr. Springer, who has been here several days, and Senator Palmer, the two principal 'sound money' Democrats of Illinois known in Washington, speak as if they thought it was a hopeless case for their friends in Illinois. Mr. Springer says that it does not look as if the 'sound money' people were doing anything toward capturing the delegation.

"This is only surface talk.

"The fact is that, as quietly as possible, the administration people are putting forth a tremendous effort to capture the Illinois delegation.

AID SUMMONED FROM THE EAST.

"It is not intended to leave it to the locals only, but to get all possible aid from the 'sound money' Democrats in the east, chiefly in New York and Massachusetts, and to use the influence of the national administration. Ex Representative Ben. Cable and Morrison, through his lieutenants at home, are conducting a quiet and earnest campaign. Their efforts are at present being directed chiefly to the capture of the Cook county delegates, who constitute about 40 per cent. of the State Convention.

"Mr. Cable is quoted as reporting that the prospects are very good for success in Cook county, though a few days ago he expressed a different opinion. It is said that the renewed hopefulness is due, not to Mr. Carlisle's visit to Chicago but to the expectation that ex-Mayor Hopkins will repudiate Altgeld and to his determination to throw big influence in favor of the anti-silver people.

INTEREST OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

"The claim that Hopkins will throw the Cook county delegates against Altgeld comes from administration sources. It is understood that Bynum of Indiana and Cable of Illinois, when they came to Washington a few days ago, made very discouraging reports to the President from their respective States, and steps were taken to strengthen the lines. It is understood that the President has sought to impress upon the "sound money" Democrats of the East that if they hope to capture the Chicago Convention they must give substantial assistance to their friends in Indiana and Illinois."

THE COTTON ACREAGE.

An Opinion That the Increase in Acreage is Being Over-estimated.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, which has excellent opportunity for gathering reliable information about cotton, says:

The work of planting the cotton crop of 1896 is now under way, and, although the start was not altogether favorable, being delayed by excessive moisture, the progress now being made is better, and, with reasonable weather conditions, planting may be expected to be completed at about the usual time.

As was generally expected, accounts from all portions of the cotton belt report an increase in the amount of cotton planted; but, at the same time, it is becoming daily more evident that the over-sanguine estimates of an increase, ranging all the way from 15 to 25 per cent., will not be realized. It is true that in some sections an increase of 15 to 20 per cent. is reported, but in many others the increase ranges from 5 to 10 per cent. It is likely enough that when the annual acreage estimates are issued in June it will be found that the net increase has been little, if any, in excess of 10 per cent. for the entire belt.

Even admitting that there is no danger of an overflow from the Mississippi river or its tributaries, the increased area devoted to cotton this year will not point to an excessive increase in the yield of cotton, and certainly there is no danger of a repetition of the ten-million bale crop of 1894. There is every prospect that the present season will close with the lightest visible stocks experienced in some years; hence, even with a fair increase in the size of the crop, there is no good reason to look for a return to the low prices of last year.

For the Star.

BASE BALL.

At a meeting of the base ball talent held at the City Hall last evening, it was decided to organize a first class team to represent Wilmington on the diamond this season. Everything points to a sure success, as we have the very best amateur talent in the State of North Carolina, and with the proper support of the citizens and with a good financial manager, the team that will represent our city is sure of success in every respect, provided the good citizens will aid the boys when they come around with their subscription list asking for assistance, so as to procure a professional battery to assist the talent we certainly have. A good base ball team is one of the very best advertisements a city of the size of Wilmington could have. It is expected to open the season week after next with Rocky Mount, N. C., or Florence, S. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We Are Still

IN BUSINESS at No. 11 South Front street and would be pleased to have you give us a call when in need of our services. Respectfully,
H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
Barbers and Hair Dressers.
ap 26 tf

"A Positive Preventive and Cure."

That's what others say. Why not you? Have you tried it? If not, do so at once.

"Corneus' Bed Bug Interceptic"

is a Household Remedy for these pests. Most druggists sell it.

JAMES D. NUTT,
Manufacturer.
ap 8 tf

Oxford Ties.

The ties that bind the customers to the seller are the ties of price, the ties of style, the ties of fit. All these are embraced in our handsome line of Black and Tan Oxfords at $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50. For the latest cut in Oxford Ties, and the lowest cut in prices, give us a call.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
ap 26 tf

THE ONLY CARGO
NEW CROP MOLASSES
directly imported from the
West Indies,
is now discharging at our wharf.
Ex-Schr. Wm. Linthicum,
Direct from Barbadoes. Superior quality. Low prices.
Samples and prices furnished by
WORTH & WORTH,
Only Importers of Molasses in North Carolina.
ap 8 tf

LOOK
IN OUR WINDOW AND PICK OUT A PAIR OF
"Bicycle Leggings"
to suit you. Also the famous
"BALL BEARING" BICYCLE SHOES
are on exhibition at reduced prices.
Ladies' Bals, reduced from $2.50 to $2.25; Gentlemen's from $3.00 to $2.75. If you do not see what you like step inside and examine our stock of these goods.
We are constantly receiving new additions to both our Wholesale and Retail Departments. Prices have been reduced on all.
Respectfully,
Mercer & Evans.
Same place—H. C. Evan's old stand, or 63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess streets.
ap 23 tf

Beans, Beans, Beans.
Large Stock Just Received
EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF
VEGETABLE
—AND—
Farm Seeds
Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from
Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,
DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
Wilmington, N. C.
feb 9 tf

UP TO DATE
Livery and Sales Stable.
Southerland & Cowan,
108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.
OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.
TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO 15.
Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.
Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call $1.00.
Prices Uniform to All Comers.
Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.
Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Flour, Sugar, Coffee,
Starch, Soaps, &c., &c.
A large stock of Groceries and Provisions to select from.
A consignment N. C. Bacon just in. Send us your order.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
ap 5 DAW

Hamme, The Hatter,
HAS A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF Spring Hats and beautiful line of Straw Goods. Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.
ap 26 tf 26 North Front Street.

We Are Coming!
FOR FINE LIQUORS, BEER, CIGARS, &c., and all the latest and most fashionable Mixed Drinks,
A. P. LEVY,
Manager French Cafe,
ap 23 tf Princess street.

TEN DAY CASH SALE.
COMMENCING
Monday, April 27, 1896,
We will offer our entire stock consisting of
Millinery & Fancy Goods
Dry Goods and Notions,
Muslin and Merino Underwear,
Corsets and Hosiery,
Ladies' and Boys' Shirt Waists,
Laces and Trimmings
at prices that will astonish the most careful buyer.
Remember SEEING is BELIEVING, and as space will not permit us to state PRICES, all we ask is a call, when our clerks will only be too glad to show you around.
BEAR IN MIND this sale is for
Ten Days Only and for Cash
Why? Because we need room, our Store is overcrowded and to make room we are offering Goods Cheap.
Come and See What We Call Cheap.
Our stock of China and Bric-a-Brac at Cost.
TAYLOR'S BAZAAR.
118 Market Street.
ap 26 tf

THE Alderman Hardware Co.
Have a full line of White Mountain and Arctic
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
WATER COOLERS,
Refrigerators, Both Pine and Hard Wood
Fly Traps, Window Screens,
Screen Wire Cloth,
Galvanized Poultry Netting and Galvanized Hardware,
which they are offering at very low figures for cash. All we ask is a trial.
Alderman Hardware Co.,
29 South Front Street,
ap 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

For Sale,
A VERY FINE
Soda Water Fountain.
One Generator, Six Copper Fountains.
A rare chance to secure a bargain.
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market Street,
ap 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

CANDY.
10 Barrels Baltimore Candy.
50 Boxes Baltimore Candy.
60 Boxes Quail Baltimore Candy.
50 Buckets "Star" Mixture Candy.
25 Buckets "Lyon" Mixture Candy.
10 Tubs Broken Mixture Candy.
100 Boxes Penny Mixture Candy.
W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water street,
ap 26 tf aW Wilmington, N. C.

Notice.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Wilmington Gas Light Company will be held at the Company's office, 114 Princess street, on Tuesday, the 28th day of April, at 12 o'clock.
RICHARD J. JONES,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ap 26 2t

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many Are Called
But Few Are Chosen,
Are the words of our Good Book, and it is just so in the mercantile world. Many begin, but few succeed. To reach the top round of the ladder of success is to fight for every step. We have had that war on for eight years. The fight has been long and steady, and we have climbed that ladder step by step until we have reached the top in the Dry Goods line. We are selling more Dress Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Millinery, Carpets and Matting than any house in the city. On prices we defy competition. Read and see what we are pushing this week.
Notions.
Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes in box, nice goods, this week for 8c a box. Turkish Soap, 12 cakes in box, for 18c a box. Castile Soap, new and fresh goods, 9c each. Cologne, all styles and odors, best goods, in small 2 ounce bottles, 25c a bottle. German Cologne, from 5c to 25c a bottle. C. P. Bailey's Swan Down, 5c a box. Few boxes of Swan Down and bottles of German Cologne, at 10c for both. Glycerine, 5c a jar. Steel Hair Pins, 1c per dozen. Best Lead Pencils, 3c a dozen. Nine-inch best Cast Shears, 10c a pair. Two sizes Curling Irons, 5c a pair. Splendid Snap Leather Purses, 8c each. Side Combs, new styles, 10, 12 and 15c each. Gents' Cuff Buttons, from 10 to 50c each. Pearl and Gold Shirt Studs, 25c a set. 32 and 38 rubber butt, double action, nickel mounted, center fire American Pistols, $1.35 each. Pocket Knives from 5 to 25c each. Do you ever buy Writing Paper? If so, why not buy it from us? A Beautiful Box, with 24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes, for 10c a box. Best Royal Wedding Linen Paper, 25c a box. Trilby Note, a splendid 6 pound Note Paper, fine and nice, 5 quires for 25c, or 5c a quire. Envelopes, 25c a box of 350, or 3c a pack. Best Brown's Shoe Polish, this week at 9c a bottle. Mason's Blacking, small sizes, 3 boxes for 5c. Gentlemen's Silk Scarfs this week, 9c each. A beautiful line of fine Windsor Ties, in new colors, 25c each. Silk Ties, 1 yard long and 5 inches wide, 13⅓c each. Gents' new wide end Windsor Ties, 25c each. Gents' standing Linen 4 ply collars, new styles, 5c each.
Flowers for the Spring is essential to make life pass happily. See what we have—the kind that does not fade. Two Roses on rubber stems, with foliage, 5c a bunch. Chrisanthemums, two on a bunch, large and with foliage, 19c a bunch. Ferns in several styles, 10c a bunch. Ladies' Collars, new styles, in linen, 5c each. Boys' Sailor Collars, with anchor in corner, 5c. Cuffs, new goods, all styles, 3c a pair. Ladies' Under Vests, 4c each. Ladies' fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, made of nice cambric, 4c each. Gents' large and nice Cambric Handkerchiefs, 4c each. Job in Children's Colored Borders this week, 2c each. Shoe Soles, best goods, from 10 to 25c a pair. Clinch Nails, ⅝ and 4-8, 4c a box, or 35c per dozen, worth 10c a box regular. Best Matting Tacks, 3c a box. Doylies of all grades and kinds. Red Damask, with fringe, 25c per dozen. Pure white, all Linen, 60c per dozen. Best unbleached, pure linen Table Cloths, 54 inches wide, 25c per yard. Beautiful Lace Curtains, 50c a pair. 36 inches wide Scrim, 4c a yard. Best Shirt Waist Calico, 4c a yard. 36 inches wide White Homespun, 3½c a yard. 25 inch Plaids, 8c per yard. Dress Goods of all styles. Silks of all quality and prices, from 29c to $1.19 per yard. Shoes of every grades, from 20c to $3.00 a pair. Men's Straw Hats of all kinds, from 10 to 50c each. Gents' Crush Fine Fur Hats, 25c each. Bell crown, new style Sailors for ladies, made of Senate Straw, 50c, nicely bound. Come to us for bargains of all kinds of goods. Summer Coats for gentlemen at 50c each.
You will find us at 119 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.
Braddy & Gaylord,
Proprietors of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.
P. S.—Remember our Patterns of all styles. The May number on hand, and sheets given away. apr 26 tf

Straw Hats
For Men, Women and Children.
Children's every day Hats 10c.
A nice Sunday Hat 25c.
Extra nice quality for 48c.
Men's Straw Hats 10c and upw'ds.
75c fancy Straw, latest styles, 48c.
$2.50 extra fine Hats at $1.50.
Ladies' Sailor Hats—White, Navy and Black 10c.
High Crown Sailors, White and Black, 19c.
Nice line of Trimmed Sailors at 23c and 48c.
Summer Underwear
for Men, Women and Children.
Ladies' and Children's Ribbed Vests 5c.
Ladies' Bleached Vests 10c
Ladies' Long Sleeves Ribbed Vests 20c.
Men's Gauze Undershirts 18c.
A splendid Balbriggan Undershirt and Drawers 25c, 35c and 48c.
New lot of Scriven's Patent Drawers 89c, sold elsewere at $1.00 and $1.25.
Large assortment of Laundered and Unlaundered Negligee Shirts at 25c and upwards.
J. H. REHDER & CO.,
Next Fourth Street Bridge.
'Phone 118.
Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 and up.
Write for samples. ap 26 tf

SOUTHPORT AND WILMINGTON.

STEAMER WILMINGTON.

	Leave Wilmington.		Leave Southport.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
MONDAY	9 30	.....	6 00	2 30
TUESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 70
WEDNESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
THURSDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
FRIDAY	9 40	5 00	.....	2 30
SATURDAY	.....	2 30	8 00	.....

ap 19 tf J. W. HARPER.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $5 00 per year, $3 50 for six months, $1 25 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line of first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1896

NUTS WITH KERNELS.

The gold standard advocates in this country assert that the silver agitation is instigated by the silver mine owners, who alone would be benefitted by the free coinage of silver. Those who are not silver mine owners, who favor it, they seem to take for granted are either politicians who hope thus to promote their political fortunes or weak minded people who are afflicted with the so-called silver "craze." If this were true it would argue that the silver mine owners are men of marvellous influence when they could thus for years keep up an agitation for silver, and it is a very uncomplimentary reflection upon the honesty and sincerity of a very large number of distinguished Americans in public life to assert that in vindicating a principle they profess they are actuated by demagogic motives, and it is equally as uncomplimentary to the intelligence of the masses of the American people to suppose that millions of them have been under the influence of a "craze" for years and do not know what they are doing when advocating the restoration of silver to its monetary status prior to 1873.

But none of these assertions are true and the men who make them know they are not. They know it is not the silver mine owners who are giving life and vigor to this movement for the restoration of silver; they know that men like Senators Vest and Morgan, ex-Gov. Boies and others equally distinguished and honored in public life, would never have espoused that cause and thus arrayed a powerful antagonism against them in their own party if they did not believe in its wisdom, truth and justice, and they know that there is quite as much intelligence in the masses who demand the free coinage of silver as there is on the other side, and instead of being under the influence of a "craze" they are inspired to aggressive and enthusiastic action by a deep-rooted conviction that this country is suffering and suffering inexpressibly from the suicidal policy which has destroyed one-half the metallic money of the world, and thus made the rich richer, the poor poorer and brought untold misery to millions of the human family.

But the free silver agitation is not confined to this country. Some of its ablest and most earnest advocates are citizens of the gold standard countries of Europe, where they have studied this question and seen the baneful results of the demonetization of silver on their own people. One of these is Mr. W. H. Grenfell, ex-President of the Bank of England, which no one will suspect of not being a "sound money" institution. Mr. Grenfell is not a politician; he is a financier who has made finances his study for years, as handling money for the greatest bank in the world has been his business. Having been President of the great bank of the greatest gold standard, and the first gold standard country in the world, any testimony that he may give in behalf of silver ought to have great weight. Recently he delivered an address in London on bimetallism, from which we make some extracts, each of which is a nut with a kernel in it, and each of which is an argument against the policy that insists on one kind of metallic money and would destroy the other.

In one of his speeches some time ago Secretary Carlisle took the strange position that it is not the stamp that gives value to the metal, but the metal that gives value to the stamp, and we hear much "intrinsic value" nonsense in contrasting gold with silver. Mr. Grenfell disposes of the "intrinsic" rot thus:

"Value to be 'intrinsic' must reside in the object. If it resides in the object, it must always be present where the object it resides in is present. Take gold for instance. Gold is said to have intrinsic value, but what is the intrinsic value of a ton of gold to a Robinson Crusoe on a desert island? He would prefer a cocoanut. If value were intrinsic in the same way that qualities may be said to be intrinsic, the value would have to be there, but it is gone. The qualities of the gold are still there; the gold is still yellow, still ductile, still malleable, still heavy, but its value, not being intrinsic in the same way that these qualities may be said to be intrinsic, has vanished and disappeared. Again, taking the case of gold and putting its intrinsic value at 100 per cent. previous to 1789, we find that Prof. Jevons has stated that "The value of gold fell between the years 1789 and 1809 46 per cent.," and are we to understand that during these years gold lost 40 per cent. of "intrinsic value?" The same professor has also stated that between 1809 and 1849 gold rose in value 145 per cent., are we to understand that it gained 145 per cent. over its own "intrinsic value? If value is intrinsic and resides in the thing, how can the same thing have 145 per cent. more value at one time than at another? The fact is, as Prof. Jevons states in his work on 'Money and the Mechanism of Exchange.' 'Value, like utility, is no intrinsic quality of a thing, it is an extrinsic accident or relation;' and 'a student of political economy has no hope of ever being clear or correct in his ideas of the science if he thinks of value as at all a thing or object or even as anything which lies in a thing or object.' So there is no such thing as intrinsic value, and the monetary school which pin their faith on gold as the most stable standard of value because it has intrinsic value, have laid the foundations of their belief on the quicksands of an economic heresy."

Speaking of the "value" of money he says:

"In what I have said hitherto I have attempted, lamely and imperfectly no doubt, to lead up to what I believe to be a conception of the true theory of money, and to prove, as Aristotle said: (1) That money is a creation of the law which can make it and unmake it; (2) that money derives its power not from its substance but from its quantity—as was laid down by the Jurisconsult Paulus—and from these two dicta I should venture to deduct the postulate of a well-known writer on money: 'That the essence of money is quantity and limitation.'

"If the power of money consists in its quantity and not in its intrinsic value, it is obvious that money must be limited; an unlimited money would have no value. It is limited now; it is limited on what is known as the automatic principle, which might be called equally well the fortuitous or accidental system. Where the legal tender money of a country—what is also called the primary or redemption money, the basis on which the superstructure of credit is raised like an inverted pyramid—consists of gold and silver, the contraction or expansion of the country is limited by the amount of gold and silver available for use as money come down from times past and dug from mines, etc. In past history we have seen this automatic principle in operation, and periods of great sterility in the production of gold and silver have been periods of monetary contraction with all its attendant evils, and periods of great increase in the production of gold and silver have been periods of monetary expansion, which have been accompanied by great commercial activity and enterprise."

The period between 1846 and 1860 was one of phenomenal prosperity in the United States. That was a period of low tariff, a tariff for revenue simply, and was called a free trade tariff. But the protectionists, most of whom are now gold standard men, contended that it was not the low tariff but the abundant production of gold in California and Australia which caused this phenomenal prosperity, which was felt not only in this country but in Europe, thus sustaining the position taken by Mr. Grenfell in reference to the effect of an abundance of money.

There are some other nuts with kernels in this interesting address, too lengthy to incorporate in this article, which we will reproduce, because they are solid reasons for the restoration of silver.

MINOR MENTION.

The "billion dollar" Congresses began under Republican rule, have continued since and the probabilities are that they have come to stay for a while and a good long while. The Republican statesmen couldn't see any use in a surplus and consequently didn't take long to find way to get rid of it and did it accordingly, and now they have the cheek to be arraigning this administration because there is a deficiency in the Treasury when that deficiency is the result of their own legislation. How they got away with the surplus and caused a deficiency, is shown by the following editorial which we clip from the Philadelphia *Times*:

"There is a class of party speakers and writers who assume, and sometimes with safety, that people have short memories and that it is unnecessary to adhere to facts. For example, the chairman of the New Jersey Republican Convention thought he had made a telling point when he said that 'under this Democratic regime the surplus in the Treasury, which so distressed our Democratic friends, mysteriously disappeared and has never been heard of since.'

"The national finances are too serious a subject to be discussed for partisan effect, but even from that standpoint it might be thought that the disappearance of the surplus was a thing that a Republican campaign orator would prefer to say little about. When Harrison was elected President the net cash in the Treasury outside the hundred million gold reserve was $133,533,834. When Cleveland was elected, four years later, it had been reduced to $30,328,918, and before March this small sum was so nearly exhausted that the Treasury was obliged to postpone the payment of warrants and the gold reserve itself was infringed upon. The surplus had disappeared before the Democratic regime came in.

"And there was nothing mysterious about its disappearance. It was spent. In the four years from 1886 to 1889 the excess of receipts over expenses had been $396,529,000. In 1889 it was $87,761,000, and for the fiscal year of 1890, for which the appropriations had been made by the old Congress under the old revenue laws, it was $105,345,000. Then the Reed-McKinley Congress got to work, reducing the revenues slightly and increasing the expenditures largely. In 1891 the surplus revenue was reduced to $37,240,000; in 1892, to $9,915,000, and in 1893, to $2,342,000. The McKinley act and the Sherman act were then well under way, and the next year the surplus had changed to a deficit of $69,803,000.

"During this year the Sherman silver act was repealed and the new tariff put in operation, and for the fiscal year of 1895 the deficit was reduced to $42,805,000. This year it will be further reduced to about $25,000,000 or less, and in another year, with no change in the revenue laws, it would probably disappear. But even in 1895 the receipts were larger than in 1892, and would have yielded a large surplus if the expenditures had remained the same as in 1889 or 1890.

"The Reed McKinley-Harrison regime was able to increase the annual appropriations one hundred millions in three years without immediate disaster, at the same time issuing four millions a month of new demand notes, solely because of the plethoric condition in which it found the Treasury. It left the Treasury bankrupt, with a currency panic clearly foreshadowed, and the present administration has been struggling against odds to mitigate the evil results of four years of financial blundering. That is the truth, though it may not suit partisans to acknowledge it."

* *
*

Commenting upon the success of the recent bond sale the Philadelphia *Ledger* says;

"The grand success of the recent bond sale is shown by the official figures, which state that the sale of $100,000,000 in bonds netted a total return of $107,777,826 86—which, considering the low rate of interest to be paid, speaks volumes for the confidence of the people in the ability and good faith of the Government. It also shows what an abundance of money there is in the country, since so much of it is seeking investment where security is of more consequence than large profit."

This doesn't show so much that there is an abundance of money in the country as that there is an abundance of money hoarded at the money centers waiting for investment where it will be safe and draw a fixed rate of interest. But in this connection it must not be forgotten that bids on these bonds were open to the world, and that a considerable number of the bids were for European capitalists who got, either directly through their own bids or through the syndicates which represented them in this country, a large amount of the bonds. This hoarding of money at the money centers is one of the baneful results of the present monetary system and of the bond system, for which, in a time of peace, there is no excuse, and is, in the language of Senator Teller, an absolute disgrace. There may be an abundance of money locked up in these centers, but the man who has found an abundance of money in circulation hasn't been heard from yet, and is not likely to be while the present abominable monetary system is in operation,

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Mr. Chasing Crane, a Brule Sioux, who has been patriotically eating Government grub for a number of years, has applied to the Interior Department for a pension, The basis of his claim is that he has been permanently injured by dyspepsia brought on by eating the rations furnished by the Government. Mr. Chasing Crane is an intelligent Indian, and ought to be a member of the Republican party.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— One important item in the revenue of Great Britain is derived from duties on tobacco. It amounted last year to $50,000,000, showing an increase of $1,650,000 over the previous year, due, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in his recent speech in Parliament on the Budget, to an increased consumption of cigarettes. He mentioned one manufacturer as now making 2,000,000 cigarettes a day, who hardly made any a few years ago.—*New York Sun, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— "Johnny, were you ever whipped at school?"

"Only by the teacher."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— "Did you give Louise anything for a bridal present?"

"I gave her a tea store vase just like the one she gave me."—*Chicago Record.*

— First Actor (on tour)—There ought to be a jubilee performance tomorrow night.

Second Actor—Why?

First Actor—It will be the fiftieth performance since we got our salaries.

— "My family," said Miss Antique, "came over with the Pilgrims on the Mayflower."

"Did they, really?" exclaimed Hicks. "How very interesting. And were you seasick?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

— "I will issue a proclamation," said the Spanish commander, "giving the rebels fifteen days to surrender."

"And if they won't surrender?" inquired his lieutenant.

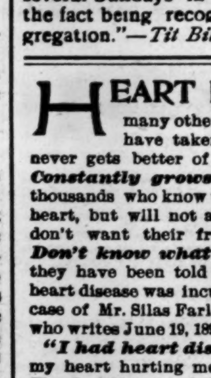
"Well," answered the General, "if they won't we'll be no worse off than we are now, will we?"—*Puck.*

— "Doesn't it annoy you, Mr. Prooftext, to have people sleep under your teaching?"

"Yes," was the reply, "it is rather humiliating, but then there is this advantage—I can preach the same sermon several Sundays in succession without the fact being recognized by the congregation."—*Tit Bits.*

HEART DISEASE, like many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but ***Constantly grows worse.*** There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and ***Don't know what to take for it,*** as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows:

"I had heart disease for 23 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I ***couldn't lie down*** nor sit up. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking ***Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart*** and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I hav'nt lost a day since. I am 56 years old, 6 ft. 4½ inches and weigh 250lbs. ***I believe I am fully cured,*** and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies."



Dyesville, Ohio. SILAS FARLEY.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills are guaranteed to stop Headache in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. June 15 1y sa tu th change.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Rev. W. B. Tidball died at his home in Madison on Tuesday last, of softening of the brain, at the age of 65 years.

— Statesville *Landmark*: The potato bug is laying gold and silver bugs in the shade now. He is eating the potato tops as fast as they come out of the ground.

— Salisbury *Herald*: Rev. Henderson Carter, the oldest resident of Stanly county, aged 88 years, died at his home near Albemarle last night. He had an attack of vertigo about a week ago and never recovered.

— Smithfield *Herald*: Mr. L. S. Byrd of Elevation township, died last Saturday. Last June he had a stroke of paralysis from which he never fully recovered. While he had been in feeble health for several months, his death was not expected at this time. The deceased was about 68 of age.

— Elizabeth City *Economist*: Big Blue fish, who were once a mine of profit to the blessed people of Dare county, and in late years have been irregular in their visitations, made their appearance on the coast last week. They are the pirates of the sea, and prey upon the fat backs which they devour with ferocity and bloody the waters far away. In succulency and sweetness they are next to a white shad.

— Burlington *News*: Yesterday evening a crow was noticed busy circling about the home of Rev. J. M. Hunt. A closer observation revealed the fact that Mr. crow was carrying off something, and by watching it was discovered that it had found a hen's nest in the undergrowth near the house and had carried away all but two of the eggs; two of which it was seen to drop as it went across the field. Crows are wonderful rogues on birds' nests and young birds, and have been known to carry off chickens, but we never heard of one coming to the yard and robbing a hen's nest before.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor:* The fertilizer season is now almost over, naturally. But still the companies continue to ship many bags. —— Lightning struck the stables of Mr. Henson in Rockingham last evening, killing two horses which were valued at $240. Passengers coming in on the morning train say that a regular cyclone visited the section this side of Hamlet, blowing down the largest kind of trees. The storm did much damage to houses also. —— Henry Kirby, a patient in the Insane Asylum and a victim of suicidal insanity, made an almost successful attempt to take his life yesterday afternoon. While walking out for exercise with a number of patients and under the care of an attendant, Kirby quickly ascended a tree. The attendant rushed after the insane man and tried to seize hold of him, but he was too quick for him. Kirby climbed to a height of fifteen feet and dashed himself to the ground headforemost. Kirby fell on his head and he is now in a critical condition. Kirby is from Sampson county and about thirty years of age.

HIS LITTLE SCHEME.

How He Proposed to Get Even With His Enemy.

He stopped the big blue coated officer on Woodward avenue. "Say!" he exclaimed, "I want you to arrest a man up here for me. Can you do it?"

"You'll have to have a warrant first. What did he do?"

"What did he do? He threw me out simply because I asked him to subscribe for"—

"The best book in its line that was ever written," the officer hastily broke in.

"Why, yes. How did you know?" he asked the wielder of the club.

The officer smiled a knowing smile and said:

"But you can't get a warrant for that. There's an unwritten law in this town that permits a man to throw out a book agent."

The little man looked down hearted a minute, and then suddenly brightening up eagerly seized the officer's arm and remarked:

"The law can't touch me, can it, if I work a nice little scheme I have in mind?"

"Depends on the scheme."

"Well, you see, I have a friend who's quite a scrapper. Now, I'll take him in tow and give him a good insight into the business, and after two or three weeks I'll send him around to his place, and I won't say a word to him about how mean the man is who lives there. If the man pitches on to him—well, well, you just want to be around to see that my friend doesn't hurt him too much. The law couldn't touch me, could it?" he inquired anxiously.

The guardian of the peace assured him that he thought he was safe. And after thanking the officer profusely he disappeared down the street, again ready to take up the burden of life.—Detroit Free Press.

On the Increase of Survivors.

Among the curiosities of the United States census is the fact that the number of veterans drawing pensions on account of service in the Federal armies during the civil war, instead of decreasing from year to year, seems rather to increase. Those familiar with military statistics will not, however, be surprised at this. Take, for example, the "thousand" who accompanied Garibaldi to Marsala. To speak with absolute accuracy, this heroic band consisted of 1,051 souls, including two gallant Frenchmen. They fought with utter recklessness and suffered terribly from lack of food and shelter. Nevertheless it is computed that the survivors of the "thousand" in Italy now numbers fully 7,000 men, and to those should be added at least 10,000 more who are at present either in the United States or in the Argentine Republic.

I do not know precisely how many survivors of the six hundred of Balaklava there are now in Great Britain, but there is not a town of any size in the United States that does not boast of at least one of these gallant men, and we may safely assume that there are fully 2,000 survivors of the six hundred in the United States alone, without counting those in Canada and the other colonies.—W. L. Alden in Idler.

Sundowners In Australia.

Titled lords, baronets, parsons, lawyers, captains, architects, clerks—all these are to be met with on the roads. They can be divided into two broad classes—viz, those who are looking for work and those who are seeking to avoid it. The former consist of a fine set of men of all ages, ready and willing to undergo the hardships of a weary tramp of hundreds of miles, along which they push forward hopefully to find the work which is generally to be had by those who are willing to search for it.

Their "swag" is generally made up of a pair of blankets and a pair of trousers, a spare coat, two or three shirts and pairs of socks, a brush and comb, towel, needle and thread, etc. For stores they carry bread or flour, sugar, tea, carbonate of soda for making damper, a billy pannikin and knife and fork. This is a fair average swag, though it will often be supplemented by sundry little additional luxuries, according to the individual idiosyncrasy of the owner.—Temple Bar.

The most barbarous, rude and unlearned times have been most subject to tumults, seditions and changes.—Bacon.

A NIGHT'S VIGIL.

I determined to pass a night in "the chamber of horrors" at Mme. Tussand's, in Baker street. On an appointed evening I was conducted to the "chamber" by one of the officials and left alone.

And in what a situation! Imagine a long, vaulted chamber, shrouded in deep gloom, save that here and there an electric bulb lamp—technically known as a "panic lamp"—just sufficed to make the darkness visible. All around me were the counterfeit presentments of men and women whose crimes have shocked this or some past generation. The very sofa I was sitting upon, a common piece of furniture, covered with red chintz, had been used as a bed by Florence Dennis on the night before she met her death, and right opposite me, trim and neat and dapper, as he appeared in the dock at Southend, was the murderer James Canham Read. Then, as my eyes began to get used to the gloom, fresh shapes, hideous and sinister, began to reveal themselves. Burke, the Edinburgh strangler, and Hare, his accomplice; Franz Muller, who murdered Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage on the North London line in July, 1864; John Lee, the Babbicombe murderer, who survived three separate attempts to hang him, and who is now spending a lifetime in penal servitude; Mrs. Hermann, her black dress hidden by a long white sheet (put on at night to protect it from injury I was afterward informed). These, and many other infamous wretches, I could make out from my place of vantage.

But both ends of the long room were shrouded in darkness, and rising from my seat I started upon a tour of inspection. As I did so a neighboring church clock chimed the half hour. I listened with a feeling akin to thankfulness. The clear, mellow tones inspired me with courage. I felt, why I cannot say, a strange sense of companionship.

Almost the first object which attracted my attention was a small grated window, immediately opposite where I had been sitting. I crossed over and peered in, and found myself looking into the kitchen of Dinham Villa, and the open grave of Deeming's victims, the murderer himself standing, spade in hand, by the yawning hole. It was a fearsome sight—too awfully realistic for my nerves—and I hurried off to where a "panic light" shed a round blotch of white on the stone floor.

At 11 o'clock a watchman appeared on the scene, and very thankful I was to see him. "Eh, miss, but you are a plucky one," was his greeting. I laughed and said—what was quite true in the abstract—that there was nothing to inspire terror in a lot of wax figures. "Maybe, maybe," he returned with a shake of the head, "but I ha' seen strong, big men as wouldn't ha' staid down here all night, not for a £50 note." "Well, I am not getting anything like that," I answered. To which he made no reply, but walked away muttering something about "plenty o' pluck." At the foot of the flight of stone stairs which led to the upper regions he stopped and called to me that he would be back at midnight and every hour thereafter, a piece of information I was exceedingly grateful for.

But how long the hours seemed between those periodical visits. At first I consulted my watch every few minutes, but I had to discontinue this practice, as it made the time seem so much slower in passing. I could not, however, shut my ears to the chiming of a nearby church clock, and I found myself longing involuntarily for dawn and freedom.

Shortly before 1 o'clock I had a fine fright. I was sitting on the sofa previously mentioned, and, I fancy, must have dozed off, when I was startled nearly out of my wits by hearing a harsh voice exclaim: "Eh! Get out! Help! Murder! Help!" I started to my feet, every nerve in my body tingling. What had happened? Was some terrible tragedy being enacted in the silence and darkness of the night? There was a minute of absolute silence, and then again came the agonized cry: "Help! Murder! Help!" This was too much, and I incontinently fled toward the stairway, intent upon escaping to the upper air. Just at that moment, however, I heard the slow, measured tread of the watchman, and with his advent the mystery was explained. The voice proceeded from a parrot domiciled in one of the up stairs rooms. He must have been suddenly awakened out of a bad dream, and as promptly gone to sleep again, for I heard no more of him until just before I took my departure at 6 a. m.

My next interruption was of a more pleasurable kind. Exactly at 2 o'clock a bird began singing and kept it up for fully half an hour. I thought I had never heard such exquisite music. It flooded the whole building with melody, and for the time I forgot weariness and my grewsome surroundings. Then, as suddenly as it began, it ceased, and the silence and darkness seemed more oppressive than ever by contrast. I was very curious to know what manner of bird it could be that would thus sing in captivity during the hours of darkness, and when the watchman next put in appearance I asked him concerning the matter. He told me it was an Australian nightingale.

From 2:30, when the bird ceased singing, until 4, the silence was most profound. Not a sound reached me from the street outside. Only that, now and again, my ear caught the muffled tread of a watchman on duty in one of the up stairs rooms, I might have been in a tomb.

About 5 o'clock the sleeping city outside began to awaken, and my spirits rose perceptibly, especially as I knew that the hour of my release was at hand, and when at length the welcome chimes rang out and my vigil was ended I felt as light hearted as if the night had been spent in a ballroom with friends instead of in an underground dungeon amid the effigies of criminals.

Nevertheless I was pleased to breathe once more the fresh morning air and see around me the familiar sights and listen to the well known sounds of London life. The milkman on his rounds; the brisk, sharp step of the postman; the work girl hurrying to her day's toil—all seemed to take on a new and more vivid significance after my eight hours' immurement. Even the cabman who drove me home seemed more rubicund and jovial than the ordinary run of Jehus.

He doubtless wondered what on earth a young, well dressed woman was doing all alone by herself at that early hour. I could fancy how amazed he would look if I had told him that I had just come from spending a night in the chamber of horrors.—Amusing Journal.

In the Period of Transition.

She—Er—George!

He—W-well, Laura?

She—I—I think we understand each other, George, but—but is it my place or yours to put the question, and ought I to speak to your mamma about it or ought you to go and ask papa?—Chicago Tribune.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhœa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

An article of great merit and virtue.—*Cin. Nonpareil.*

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen the magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tenn. Organ.*

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport (Ky.) Daily News.*

It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

Beware of imitations, buy only the genuine made by "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25 and 50c.

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CALIFORNIA YELLOWS.

Some Reasons Why California Should Be Called the "Golden State."

California might be called the Golden State as much because of the gold of its flowers as that of its mines. No one will dispute its claim to this title who has seen its roadside gay with orange hued poppies, its meadows radiant with yellow daisies and wild mustard, and its hillsides glowing with masses of yellow bloom.

While nature here supplied the richest soil and the rarest climate on earth, she withheld a sufficient rainfall, so that the California valleys lay, until 20 years ago, parched and arid during six months of the year. A singular instance of the fineness of the line between poverty and riches before irrigation reclaimed this country was found in the massacre of horses in 1869 and 1870.

There was in the state about that time an enormous number of bronchos. This fine species of horse has hardly an equal for grace, speed and endurance, and thousands then ran wild over the country. They lived on alfalfa, a kind of grass which there grows abundantly. When the crop dried up in the drought succeeding the rainy season, the horses were not worth the cost of their living. Their owners shot them by hundreds.

One clear sighted man saw a golden opportunity in the situation. He sold his ranch and bought 6,000 horses at $2 each. A condition of the sale was that he should take them out of the state within a week.

He started with them for Denver, and for six months braved the perils of a journey over mountain and desert and through a country peopled by Indians, whom he had alternately to fight and cajole. Arrived at last, the best horses in the "string" brought $50, the poorest about $20. At the end of seven weeks the impromptu horse dealer went back to California with a fortune.—New York Dispatch.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5¼
Standard	7½ @	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	13½ @	14
Sides ℔ lb	7½ @	7½
Shoulders ℔ lb	6¾ @	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	5¼ @	5½
Shoulders ℔ lb	5½ @	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	42½ @	45
Virginia Meal	40 @	42½
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle	@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	....@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	14 @	18½
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	8 @	9
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00 @	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25 @	3 50
Choice	3 25 @	3 50
Straight	4 10 @	4 25
First Patent	@	4 50
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½ @	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½ @	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	41½
Oats, from store	32½ @	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	40
Cow Peas	50 @	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	....@	5
Dry	....@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	....@	1 05
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2 @	3¼
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	6½ @	90
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	....	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	.. @	22
" " " in bbls	....@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" " in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" " in bbls	....@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	26
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 35 @	2 45
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50 @	11 00
Rump	@	11 00
Prime	@	11 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	....@	75
Liverpool	....@	65
Lisbon	....@	....
American	@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	5½ @	5¾
Standard A	@	5⅜
White Ex. C	@	5⅛
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4⅞
C, Yellow	@	3⅝
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½ @	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	....@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon— Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	12½ @	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 25 cents per gallon for country and 25½ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market steady at $1 40 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Quiet. Hard 1.30, Yellow Dip 1.70, Virgin 1.90 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 27½c; rosin, strained, $1.15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 05; crude turpentine $1 20, 1 90, 2 25.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	43
Rosin	160
Tar	30
Crude Turpentine	22

Receipts same day last year—61 casks spirits turpentine, 278 bbls rosin, 125 bbls tar, 22 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 45@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market firm on a basis of 7⅝c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6½	" "
Low Middling	7 3-16	" "
Middling	7⅝	" "
Good Middling	7 15-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 6½c.

Receipts—309 bales; same day last year 49.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Evening—Money on call was easy at 2½@3 cent., last loan at 2½, and closing offered at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers' bills 487½@487¾ for sixty days and 488½@488¾ for demand. Commercial bills at 486¾@487¼. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 109¾; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 122½. Railroad bonds were strong.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 27—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8 5-16c; middling uplands 8 1-166c.

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; April 7 77, May 7 77, June, 7 80, July 7 76, August 7 75, September 7 33, October 7 21, November 7 12, December 7 12, January 7 15. Sales 103,700 bales.

Cotton—net 14 bales; gross receipts 2,987 bales; exports to Great Britain 565 bales; to France 219 bales; to the Continent 990 bales; forwarded 135 bales; sales 2,343 sales bales, to spinners 1 287 bales; stock (actual) 146,684 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 6,117 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,104 bales; to France 249 bales; to the Continent 5,090 bales; stock 442 993 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 13,181 bales; exports to Great Britain 21,054 bales; to France 249 bales; to the Continent 5,190 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,940,760 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,090,127 bales; exports to France 444,135 bales; exports to the Continent 1,582,862 bales.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Flour was dull, steady and unchanged; winter wheat, low grades $2 20@3 00; fair to fancy $2 80@3 85; patents $3 90@4 20; Minnesota clear $2 50@3 15; patents $3 45@4 35; low extra $2 20@3 00; Southern dull and steady: common to extra fair $2 40@3 00; good to choice $3 00@3 30. Wheat—spot dull and easier; options dull irregular, closing weak at ⅛@¼c decline; No. 2 red April 72⅝c; May 70⅜c; June —c; July 70⅝; August—; September —; December —c. Corn—spot was dull and easier; No. 2 at elevator 37½c; afloat 38½c; options dull and steady, with only a local trade; April 35⅝; May 35⅜c; July 36½c; August —c; September —. Oats—spot quiet and easy; options dull and easier; May 24½c; July 24½c; spot prices—No. 2 25½c, No. 2 white 26@26½c; mixed Western 25@26½c. Hay firm and in fair demand; shipping 75@77½c; good to choice 92½@$1 00. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 15@21c; pulled 15@33. Beef quiet and easy; family $9 50@11 00; extra mess $7 00@8 00; beef hams dull at $14 50@15 00; tierced beef steady; city extra India mess $14 00@15 50. Cut meats slow; pickled bellies 4¾c; shoulders 4½@4¾c; hams 8½@9c. Lard dull and lower; Western steam $5 05, nominal; city $4 55; May $5 05; refined lard slow; Continent $5 45; South America $5 95; compound $4 25@4 50. Pork steady demand moderate; old mess $9 00@9 50; new $10 00@10 25. Butter—good demand and choice firm; State dairy 8@14½; do creamery 10@15c; Western dairy old 7@9c; do. creamery —c; Elgins 15c. Eggs—large receipts; fancy steady; State and Pennsylvania 11½c; Southern 9@10c; Western fresh 10@11½c. Cotton seed oil quiet and steady; crude 22c, yellow prime 25¼@25½; do off grade 23½@25½. Rice firm; domestic fair to extra 3@5½c; Japan 4@4½c. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 4¾@5c. Coffee firm and unchanged to points up; May $12 75@12 80; June $12 50@12 55; September $11 45@11 55; October $11 10; December $10 80; March 10 75@10 80; spot Rio dull and steady; No. 7 $13 34. Sugar—raw firm and quiet; fair refining 3¾@3⅞c; refined quiet and steady; off A 4 15-16@5½c; standard A 5½c; cut loaf 6½c; powdered 5¾c; granulated 5½c.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Cash quotations; Flour dull and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 62½@63½c; No. 2 red 65¾@67½c. Corn—No. 2 29½@29½. Oats—No. 2, 19@19½. Mess pork, per bbl, $8 25@8 37½. Lard, per 100 lbs $4 62½@4 75. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs, $4 12½@4 25. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 50@4 62½. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $4 50@4 62½. Whiskey, per gallon, $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing. Wheat—April 62¾@62⅞, 63, 62½, 62⅝; May 63@63½, 63½@63½, 62¾, 62⅝; July 64½@64⅝, 64⅝, 64, 64½. Corn—April 29⅜, 29⅝, 29⅝, 29⅝; May 29½, 29½, 29½, 29½c; July 30⅜, 30⅝, 30½, 30½; September 31⅞, 31⅞, 31⅜, 31⅜c. Oats—May 19½@19½, 19½, 18⅞, 18⅞; July 19⅜@19⅞, 19⅞, 19½, 19½c; September 20½, 20½, 20, 20@20½c. Mess pork, per bbl, $8 32½, 8 35, 8 17½, 8 17½; July $8 50, 8 52½, 8 25, 8 37½; September 8 67½, 8 70, 8 60, 8 60. Lard, per 100 lbs, May $4 75, 4 75, 4 72½, 4 72½; July $4 90, 4 90, 4 85, 4 85; July 4 90; 4 90, 4 85, 4 85; September $5 05, 5 05, 5 00, 5 00. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—$4 15, 4 15, 4 10, 4 10; July $4 32½, 4 32½, 4 25, 4 25; September 4 45, 4 45, 4 40, 4 40.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Flour dull. Western supefine $2 30@2 50; do extra $2 60@3 25; do family $3 50@3 80; winter wheat patents $3 90@4 15; do spring $3 75@3 95; do straight $3 50@3 65. Wheat dull; No. 2 red and April 70c bid; May 69½@69⅝c; July 69¾@69⅞c. Southern wheat by sample 74@75c; do on grade 70@73c. Corn easy; mixed spot and April 35½@35⅝c; May 35½@35⅝c; June 35⅜c asked; July 36½@36⅜c. Steamer mixed 34@34½c; Southern white 35½@36c; do yellow 37c bid. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western 26@26½c; No. 2 mixed do 24½@25c.

COTTON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

April 27—Galveston, steady at 7¾c, net receipts 1,780 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7 11-16c, net receipts 371 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8½, net receipts 475 bales, Boston, quiet at 8 1-16, net receipts 844 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7⅝, net receipts 209 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8 5-16c, net receipts 5 bales; Savannah, holiday, —; net receipts 771 bales, New Orleans, steady at 7⅝c, net receipts 2,575 bales; Mobile, dull at 7½, net receipts 38 bales; Memphis, dull at 7½c, net receipts 329 bales; Augusta, steady at 7¾c, net receipts 376 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7½, net receipts 114 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand moderate and prices easier. American middling 4 13-32d. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 7,000 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 11,000 bales, of which 7,100 were American. Futures quiet and demand moderate. April 4 18-64d; April and May 4 17 64d; May and June 4 16-64d; June and July 4 14-64d. July and August 4 13 64d; August and September 4 10-64d; September and October 4 2-64d; October and November 3 59-64d; December and January 3 57-64d. American spot grades 1-32d lower. American middling fair 4 11-16d; good middling 4 15-32d; middling 4⅜d; low middling 4 9-32d; good ordinary 4 5-32d; ordinary 3 31 32d. Futures quiet.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day were 600 bales new dockets, and —— bales old dockets.

4 P. M.—April 4 17-64d buyer; April and May 4 16 64@4 17 64d buyer; May and June 4 15-64@4 16 64d buyer; June and July 4 13 64@4 14 64d buyer; July and August 4 12 64@4 13-64d seller; August and September 4 9 64@4 10 64d seller; September and October 4 1-64@4 2 64d seller; October and November 3 59-64@3 60 64d buyer; November and December 3 57 64@4 58 64d buyer; December and January 3 57-64@3 58 64d value; January and February 3 58-64d seller. Futures closed quiet.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Haytien brig Georgie, 142 tons, Gezequel, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Marion Hill, 219 tons, Armstrong, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Nellie Floyd, 435 tons, Johnson, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Ella G Ells, 243 tons, Cushman, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Fred B Belano, 249 tons, Sawyer, New York, Jas T Riley & Co.

Schr Longfellow, 254 tons, Goldthwaite, New York, Jas T Riley & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, James Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 28, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

Emma S. Cahoon, 60 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Hans (Swed), 618 tons, Leander, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Santa Anna Maria (Ital), Lavadere, E Peschau & Co.

Oxo (Nor), 580 tons, Danielson, Heide & Co.

River Thames (Nor), 454 tons, Jas T Riley & Co.

Eugene (Nor), 508 tons, Hansen, Jas T Riley & Co.

The Satisfaction in Old Age

Is to be healthy and free from care—**Brown's Iron Bitters** strengthens the aged—tones the nerves—hardens the muscles—enriches the blood.

GUARANTEE—*Purchase money refunded* should BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, taken as directed, *fail* to benefit any person suffering from Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Headache or Neuralgia.

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The Sampson Democrat,

Published Every Thursday.

L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r.

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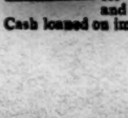

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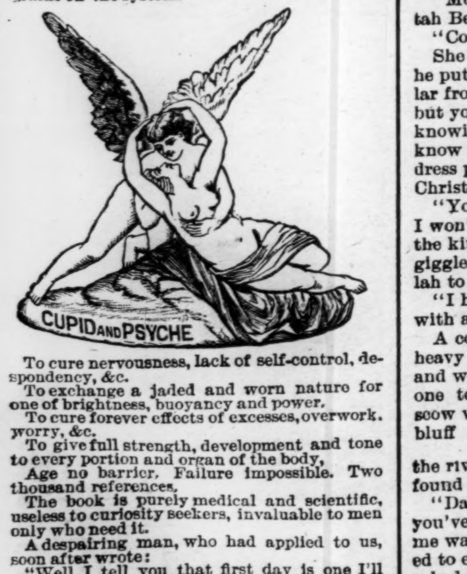

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"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday, and my new self was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

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The Morning Star.

THE PROPER AGE FOR LOVE.

When with downy hair
Boyhood's lips ornate
(Never sight more rare
Did he contemplate),
When he asks tall Kate—
Twenty and above—
If she'll only wait!
That's the time for love.

When in Daphne fair
Damon meets his fate,
She his lot will share,
Be he small or great;
Each the other's mate
Fit as hand to glove;
Ah! at any rate,
That's the time for love.

In his old armchair,
Grandpa sits in state;
Little Myrtle's there,
Sober and sedate,
Hears the old man prate,
Call her pet and dove;
Though he's sixty-eight,
That's the way to love.

Quote nor age nor date,
If the passion move,
Be it soon or late,
That's the time for love.
—Westminster Gazette.

SELINA'S REVENGE.

BY J. H. CONNELLY.

[Copyright, 1896, by American Press Association.]

In the dusk of an early December day Dick Beardsley dismounted at the door of Uncle Job Hauser's store, which, with its adjuncts of tavern and ferry, was one of the most important places—outside real towns—on the White river, and known all over southern Indiana simply as "Hauser's." Responding to the questions put by genial Uncle Job, he said that he was on his way to Bloomington, "on court business," but would not cross the river until the morrow.

"That'll be safest, I reckon," replied the landlord. "They've been crossin on the ice since yesterday mornin, but it's sort o' risky yet. 'Tain't makin any now, but if the wind gets up an a leetle colder may stiffen considerable by mornin. Can't expect it to hold your critter, though."

"Don't need to. I'll leave him here and hire another over at Arney's."

"Yes, you can do that. Won't you come in an take suthin?" And the hostler led Dick's horse to the stable, and the two men entered the store, a long, low room, with a bar at one end and a shoebox, to hold the United States mails, at the other, the intermediate space containing a wondrously diversified stock of miscellaneous goods. Presently "supper" was announced, and they went for it to another building, back of the store, but joined to it queerly through overlapping corners. There were a number of buildings in "Hauser's," each of which had the air of being an annex to all the others, and the way through them had quite a labyrinthine effect upon a stranger.

Mesopotamia—commonly called "Mes," for short—a black girl, fat, pert and thoughtless as a hen—waited on the table. In a moment's leisure, while she was in the kitchen, she said to Selina Hauser, Uncle Job's daughter, "De gemman dat hi'ed me dem two munfs in Tarry Hut is in da eatin. He's mos' de fines' lookin man eber I see, an a might big lawyah, dey say. Lor! How he's wife do dress up! H'm'm'm! An dey got de pootiest baby I eber see."

With a girl's natural curiosity to see one vaunted as a fine looking man, Selina entered the short passageway leading from the kitchen to the dining room and looked into the latter, through the augur hole bored in the door to enable observation. Of the dozen or more men at the table she saw only one, and though his back was toward her she knew him. His curly black hair, soft white hand gesticulating much and mellifluous voice that seemed to go on steadily by itself, whether he was eating or not, established his identity to her perfectly. But he could not have been the man.

Turning to Mes, who stood at her elbow, she asked in a tone of bewildered surprise, "You didn't mean Mr. Beardsley, did you?"

"Yes, miss, dat's him; dat's his name."

Summoned by a clattering spoon and cup, the waitress darted into the dining room to supply somebody's demand for more coffee. Selina leaned against the wall to support herself and grew white to the lips.

"Selina," cried her mother from the fireplace, "what's on 'a'th are you peekin thar for? Them minces must be het up by this time. Get 'em up and send 'em in afore they're burned to a coal."

The girl resumed her culinary duties, working mechanically, almost unconsciously, with a man's face in her mind's eye all the time—a handsome, impudent, sensual looking face.

As the men at the table got through eating they went out, stopping to light pipes at the door, until only the landlord and Dick were left at the table. Presently Uncle Job was called, and Dick sat alone, making up for the time he had lost in talking. Mes was busy carrying armfuls of dishes to the kitchen.

"Mes," Selina whispered to her as she passed, "ask him how his wife and child are. Stand on the far side of the table, so that he'll speak up and I can hear what he says."

At the first opportunity, when by some excessive clatter she had caught his attention, Mes asked him, with a giggle, "Don't you know me, Mistah Bea'dsley?"

He started, glanced nervously around and with an air of gratified surprise exclaimed, "Why, I declare it's Mesopotamia!"

"Yes, sah, it's me. I know'd you de minit I seed you, sah. Nobody can't done fo'get you, sah. How's Missus Bea'dsley an de baby?"

Again he looked cautiously about before replying in a lower tone, "Oh, they're very well."

The girl behind the door staggered as if from a blow.

"Mons'us fine chile, dat ah baby, Mistah Bea'dsley. Jes like he's daddy."

"Come around here, Mes."

She went to him, and he continued as he put a coin in her hand: "Here's a dollar from him for your remembering him, but you needn't say anything here about knowing my family. Don't let on you know me at all, and I'll bring you a nice dress pattern from Bloomington for your Christmas."

"You's pow'ful good, Mistah Bea'dsley. I won't say nuffin to nobody." But in the kitchen she whispered, with an excited giggle, to Selina, "He done gub me a dollah to keep my mouf shet!"

"I heard him," the girl replied, turning with a haggard white face to her work.

A couple of hours later Selina drew a heavy shawl over her head, slipped out and went to a giant sycamore tree—the one to which the guide line of the ferry scow was made fast—near the edge of the bluff clay bank, here some 20 feet above the river. There, as she had expected, she found Dick Beardsley waiting for her.

"Darling," he exclaimed, "how long you've been coming! If love hadn't kept me warm, I'd have frozen." He attempted to embrace her, but she eluded him and asked in a voice low, but vibrant with intense feeling, "How are your wife and child in Terre Haute?"

"D—n that nigger!" he muttered between his teeth, but, forcing an uneasy laugh, replied: "I suppose there's no use denying, since you know. I loved you so much, Selina, I couldn't bring myself to tell you before, and you must see I couldn't help it that I had the misfortune to be married before I fell in love with you. If I'd known you first, of course it would have been you I would have married."

"But you asked me to be your wife, You promised to marry me before"—

Something seemed to choke her and prevent completion of the sentence.

"Yes," he admitted, with a little embarrassment, "I believe I did, but a man don't mind much what he says when he loves a girl as I loved you, Selina, and as I do yet and always will, for it's God's truth I love you a million times better than I do that other woman. If I could, I'd stay right here and never go back to her."

His rapid and seemingly earnest speech bewildered her, and half meditatively she replied, "But you must have told her, too, once that you loved her."

"Loved her! No! Not at all. But she was well off, and I"—

"I didn't say you loved her. I said you told her so."

"Well, perhaps. I may have done so. You see, I'm perfectly frank with you. A man, you know, is expected to say something of the sort, and I may even have thought I did then. But that was before I met you and learned what real love is."

"Love! You! You know no more of love than a hog does of the colors of the flowers he tramples on. You love nobody but yourself. I know you now for what you are. And I loved you so and trusted you! God help me! What do you suppose my father would do if I were to tell him?"

He trembled with fear and exclaimed anxiously: "You wouldn't do that. You couldn't be so foolish! Think how it would disgrace yourself. Nobody need ever know anything"—

"I know, and that's worse than all the rest of the world knowing."

"Come, Selina, it's too cold out here on the bluff to talk over a thing of this sort. Come to my room—the corner one—when all gets quiet, and I'm sure we'll come to a better understanding. You will, won't you, darling?"

"No, I will not. I never want to hear or see you again."

"You feel that way now, but you take things too seriously, my dear. You will think better of it in the morning. I can't help the way I'm fixed now, but I swear that if anything ever happens that will enable us to marry I will make you my wife. But I suppose you will get tired of waiting for me and marry some other man."

"I! After"— She burst into passionate weeping, and covering her face leaned against the tree.

"Come, my dearest girl, don't take on so," he pleaded, stealing an arm about her waist.

She recoiled from him, exclaiming: "Don't touch me! I'd as lief have a snake"—

"Don't speak so loud, for God's sake! Somebody will hear you."

"Well, what if they do? It's all got to come out." But the thought of public shame restrained her nevertheless, and in a lower tone she continued: "You want to slink away from here in the morning before anybody is around, before I have to meet you, and never let me see your lying, treacherous face again, or you'll be sorry for it."

She turned away from him and walked toward the house. He followed close, pleading: "But say you'll forgive me, dear. Won't you? You know I could not help loving you."

"That lie disgusts me. No; I'll not forgive you. I never will. Take heed of what I say. If I see you at breakfast, I shall tell my father all, and he'll shoot you like a dog, as you are."

She entered the kitchen and shut the door. Her mother and Mes had gone to bed, and the fire was smothered with ashes for the night. The only light was a tiny flame spurting from the end of one protruding stick. Long she sat staring at it, but seeing only before her a limitless gulf of disillusion, shame and woe. Then a paroxysm of violent weeping overcame her. She felt that she was going mad. Suddenly she sprang up, and while the tears still rolled down her cheeks strode across the room to the salt barrel, filled her apron from it, and flinging the shawl upon her rushed out.

There was no wind and the stillness of the night was deathlike. Starlight and the diffused whiteness reflected from the snow enabled her to see clearly enough. Swiftly she ran down the sloping road cut through the bluff to the river and out upon the ice, following a faint path trodden in the snow. In the center of the stream where the ice was thinnest over the deep water of the channel she stopped and scattered the salt by handfuls broadcast. Then she fled back to the house.

At 5 o'clock Dick Beardsley, after a bad night, set out upon his road, for he did not doubt the girl would be as good as her word. He would go on to Bloomington, he said to himself, but return by way of Spencer and send for his horse from there. The snow crunched and creaked under his heavy tread as he strode down the slope, and when he went out on the ice it cracked and bent alarmingly. But he knew that young ice is tough, and soon, gaining confidence, walked rapidly, and laughed as he thought of his narrow escape.

Midway across, where the ice had been eroded and rotted by the salt, he broke through. Once he rose to the surface, with a despairing yell for help. Then his heavy clothing dragged him down, and he sank to rise no more.

Caught a Bursting Bubble.

Lord Rayleigh, in a recent lecture at the Royal institution, gave an explanation of some of the methods he had recourse to when endeavoring to become acquainted with what, on account of rapidity of motion, would otherwise elude observation. The most obvious methods of observing what was going on when changes were very rapid was, he said, to get an instantaneous picture. For this purpose the degree of "instantaneity" had to be varied considerably. By means of the magnesium flash, produced by blowing powder of magnesium into a flame, a brilliant light of great photographic qualities was generated. Although it occupied about the tenth part of a second and was instantaneous enough for babies and many other objects, it would not do for all purposes.

The electric spark, however, served for almost anything that ever happened, as it could be reduced in duration below one-millionth part of a second, during which time there were not many things which could do much. This method might be turned to excellent account in all kinds of observations. He had used it himself in many cases when he did not know in the least what was going to be revealed. Many complicated phenomena moved so quickly that it was impossible to know what took place, but by the light of the flash one could see what transpired at some particular moment, and that would often give the key to the enigma. He himself had photographed the breaking up of a soap bubble, a process which occupied between the two-hundredth and three-hundredth part of a second.

Sullivan's Reception.

Sir Arthur Sullivan tells this story on himself in The Strand Musical Magazine: "Together with a party of friends, I was once traversing a rather uncivilized district in the state of California, when we stopped at a mining camp for some refreshments. The driver informed me that I was expected there, and, feeling rather gratified to hear this, I made my way toward the whisky store. Three or four fellows were lounging about, and one approached a big, sturdy man, who was standing near me and said to him, 'Are you Mr. Sullivan?' The man shook his head and pointed his finger in my direction.

"After looking me up and down the man demanded, 'What do you weigh?' 'About 162 pounds,' was my reply. 'Pooh!' said my interrogator. 'That's a queer start. Do you mean to tell me you gave J. Blackman fits in Kansas City?' 'Certainly not,' I answered. 'Well, who are you, anyway?' I answered that my name was Sullivan. Quite disappointed, he said, 'Oh, ain't you John L. Sullivan, the slogger?' 'No; I am only Arthur Sullivan,' I replied. 'What!' he said, with evident surprise. 'Are you the man as put "Pinafore" together?' I said 'Yes' and smiled at him. 'Well, I never!' he answered. 'But I'm glad to meet you, anyway. Come and have a drink with us.'"

Napoleon at Montebello.

Not far from Milan, on a gentle rise, stands the famous villa, or country seat, of Montebello. Its windows command a scene of rare beauty. On one side in the distance the mighty Alps, with their peaks of never melting ice and snow. On the other three the almost voluptuous beauty of the fertile plains, while in the near foreground lies the great capital of Lombardy, with its splendid industries, its stores of art and its crowded spires hoary with antiquity. Within easy reach are the exquisite scenes of an enchanted region—that of the Italian lakes. To this lordly residence Bonaparte withdrew. His summer's task was to be the pacification of Europe and the consolidation of his own power in Italy, in France and northward beyond the Alps. The two objects went hand in hand. From Austria, from Rome, from Naples, from Turin, from Parma, from Switzerland and even from the minor German principalities whose fate hung on the rearrangement of German lands to be made at the congress of the empire, agents of every kind, both military and diplomatic, both secret and accredited, flocked to the seat of power. Expresses came and went in all directions, while humble suitors vied with one another in homage to the risen sun.—Professor W. M. Sloane in Century.

FOR WOMAN'S SAKE.

Sergeant Major Bolitho of the ——th hussars was summoned into his colonel's presence one very hot morning.

"Sergeant, I have a telegram from the general saying that this confounded mutiny has broken out in this province. Take ten men, with four spare horses, and ride down at once. Tell them they are to return with you as soon as the horses are rested."

"Yes, sir. May I pick my own men?"

"Certainly." The colonel rose and walked over to the sergeant. "I don't mind telling you, Bolitho, what I have not told any one else—I feel very nervous. My wife and her sisters would go to this place last week, and my children are with them."

"Trust me, sir. I will bring them back safely. Rest quite assured about that. I will start at once." Saluting gravely, he left his chief's room, leaving him quite at ease about his wife and children.

Ernest Bolitho was the sphinx of the gallant Seventh. No one knew why he was in the ranks. Every one liked him, no one could help seeing that he was a thorough gentleman. All they knew was that his past had been an unhappy one, and that he had been more sinned against than sinning.

He had steadily refused to take a commission, telling the colonel privately that he could do more good by living with his men. Foremost in sports and manly exercises, he strove to wean his men from the deadly canteen by interesting them in shooting, cricket and such like.

In an hour the party trotted out of the station into the glaring heat of the sun. By dint of very carefully riding and judicious short halts the bungalow was reached in four hours.

Bolitho dismounted his men in the compound and unsaddled the horses. The natives struck him as looking surly, and full of apprehension he entered the house where the ladies were at tea. The butler started when he saw Bolitho enter, and after a brief pause drew him into an adjoining room.

"Quick, man! What do you want?"

"Sahib," said the butler, glancing nervously round, "you saved my poor boy's life when the tiger had got him down, and if I am killed for it I will repay you.

"The servants have heard that a party of native cavalry is coming up to loot the house."

Rapidly entering the tearoom, he, in a few terse sentences, informed the ladies that the "colonel was very ill," and they were to lose no time, but to ride as they were.

Mrs. Rose, with pale face, placed her children in the trooper's arms, and after helping her sister to mount was placed in the saddle by Bolitho.

Twelve miles were covered, and they had arrived at the foot of a steep hill, crowned on the top with a small wood, round which a low, broad mud wall had been built.

In pressing up this hill Mrs. Rose's horse fell, fortunately not injuring the rider. Instead of rising it remained on the ground, and Bolitho found that it was dying.

Calling the men aside, their sergeant ordered them to place their carbines against the wall, and to put Mrs. Rose's saddle on his horse, at the same time informing them in an authoritative tone that they were to make the best of speed on to camp.

"Madam, kindly send a horse for me when you get back to camp, as it is too hot to walk."

Mrs. Rose, grateful for his consideration and quite unaware of the real facts of the case, promised she would.

Away they went, the children laughing and waving their hands to him, standing alone in the road, and the ladies wondering how they would find the colonel.

Bolitho had seen the dust coming in a cloud about three miles behind them—he guessed their enemies were on their track and saw certain death to the whole party before him.

Clasping the carbines in his arms, he got over the low wall and arranged them in such a way as to be readily able to fire them rapidly. He opened his cartridge case and laid that ready, and then knelt down with a gun in his hand behind the wall.

Suddenly over the brow of the nearest hill poured a squadron of native cavalry, coming at a gallop down to the foot of the hill upon the top of which Bolitho was intrenched.

He judged then they were in range, and taking a quick shot he fired his carbine, clutched another and another as that was discharged. He poured five shots in quick succession into the mass of troopers.

His aim was deadly, and deceived by the rapidity of the shots the enemy was checked, and halting suddenly wheeled off sharply and retired a hundred yards, leaving three dead men and two horses behind them.

On again getting to the foot of the hill they unbuckled their carbines and began a vigorous fusillade of the wood. In a moment Bolitho was struck in three places.

Realizing all was over, he crawled to a free and got himself propped against it. Still unconquered, with a revolver in his right hand and blood oozing from his wounds, he was at bay, and nobler quarry no hunter ever saw.

The natives, hearing no further firing, began to take courage, and after a final volley again returned to the charge.

But hark! He hears his regimental call brayed out; then the charge is sounded, and with a hoarse cheer a squadron of his own regiment came galloping round the plantation and crashed into the rebels.

Short and sharp was the reckoning, and within five minutes the whole body were either dead or prisoners.

Their work done, the troopers swarmed into the wood, headed by the colonel himself, in search of their comrade and found him dying against the tree. Kneeling beside him, the colonel placed his arm round the wounded man.

"My poor fellow! Are you much hurt?"

"Done for, sir," gasped Bolitho. "Are the ladies safe?"

"Yes; you saved them. A mile from here we found them, horses quite done up—the quarter of an hour you gave them saved them all. How can I thank you?"

"Listen," gripping him by the arm, Bolitho huskily whispered to his chief, "Write to the addresses in my pocket to say how I died. My father is the bishop of ——. I was a clergyman. To save my honor I enlisted. Tell Colonel Wise and Mrs. Wise I died like a man. Promise"— He paused while trying in vain to catch his breath.

"I promise you, Bolitho, on my word."

They buried him that evening outside the fort, the colonel, with shaky voice, reading the service, and his wife as chief mourner. In all that throng there was not one dry eye as he finished up with:

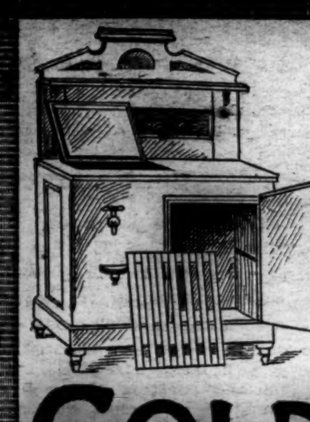
"And greater love can no man show than by laying down his life for his friends."—Answers.

The Milk Cure.

"Lacteopathy" is a new curative treatment which a Transvaal doctor has discovered and writes of in The English Mechanic. Having noted the fact that milk absorbs poisonous germs from a bucket, he decided that it might be possible to turn this germ absorbing power to a therapeutic account. He put his ideas to the test, and now asserts that he has cured persons of smallpox, fevers, diphtheria and other maladies by simply wrapping them in milk sheets. The patient is laid on a mattress covered with blankets and is packed in a sheet just large enough to envelop the body. This sheet has first been saturated in 1½ pints of warm milk and is applied without wringing. After the pack, which lasts about an hour, the patient is sponged with warm water or is put into a warm bath. A case of smallpox was, according to this lacteopathist, promptly relieved by this treatment. After the eruption was well out the milk sheet so quickly drew the poison from the skin as to effect immediate convalescence.

The Cricket's Tapeworm.

I have it on the authority of Dr. H. C. McCook that the so called "horse hair snake" is nothing more nor less than a parasite which inhabits the bodies of crickets and other insects of that family. He says that he has not only found the well known semi-lifeless serpentine mass in the bodies of dissected crickets, but tells of a lady friend of his who actually witnessed the cricket's act of expelling one of these parasites. The fact that they are usually found in water is accounted for by the doctor, who says that the cricket knows of the worm's existence and goes to water to facilitate the unwelcome tenant's expulsion.—St. Louis Republic.



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A MAN FISH.

Half a dozen men were talking trout in one of the up town hotels, after a shad supper, the other night. One of the party told of a three pound fish that he landed with a five ounce rod last summer, and another of a seven pound blackfish caught with a similar rod by a well known newspaper man, off the Great Kills, Staten Island, last summer. He was fishing for snappers (bluefish fry) and, hooking a blackfish in shallow water, near an old sunken wreck that lies there, fought it for over an hour and landed it. So the fish stories, true and otherwise, went on. Finally one of the party, a gunner, said, with a laugh:

"To hear you fellows talk one would think a six ounce trout pole and single leader would land a shark. Now, dust shot will not kill an eagle, though it may blind him, and I am a little skeptical about these fish stories."

The best fisherman of the party replied: "Well, you are a pretty good swimmer. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll bet you a suit of clothes that if you will play the fish, with an ordinary trout line attached to a swivel between your shoulders, I, with a six ounce pole, will land you and bring you to bag."

The bet was accepted, and a few days later the contest came off in one of the swimming baths of this city.

A piece of ribbon was passed in a loop over each shoulder of the man fish and fastened between the shoulders to a fair sized swivel, to which was attached a 37 strand English woven silk line, which was reeled on an ordinary 5½ ounce trout rod. The fisherman stood on the diving platform, rod in hand, with the line rather slack, and the fish stood half way down the bath. The fish was to take a header, and this was to constitute the strike of the fish. The victory was to be decided by the swimmer reaching the end of the bath, or the fisherman towing him within reach of the landing net twice out of three tries.

The signal given, in dived the fish, and the fisherman gave him all the line he wanted until his head appeared, and then put on a little strain, which turned the swimmer slightly sidewise. The fish, not perceiving this for a second, struck out strongly for the end of the bath, but the strain, slight as it was, turned him more and more around, and turning his head to look he lost ground for a breath and was hauled over on his back. For an unincumbered swimmer to turn on to his chest from his back is very easy, but with that pull between the shoulders it is a very different matter. As a finger under the chin will hold a swimmer up when learning, so that touch of a finger on the line towed the swimmer half way down the bath before he could get the line slack and turn again. By that time he was nearly out of breath and still the trifling strain held him just enough to impede him without stopping him.

Slowly and steadily he moved ahead, combating the side strain this time by increased exertion of the left arm, and seemed in a fair way of making the goal, when, zip, the point of the rod swung over, and aided by the strong sweep of the left arm the strain caught the fish as if the butt had been given, and round he came again on his chest. A mad plunge to break the line resulted only in a loss of ten feet of line, but the swimmer secured his turn, and again set his face for the end. Moving the point of the rod to the left, to the right, raising it, sinking it, catching the man fish wherever he showed a weak spot, the wily angler played him right across the open space, and within ten feet of the end, and then, gauging the moment, he gave him the butt, and snap went the line and the fish struck home. One leg of the three for the fish. Time, 7¼ minutes.

The fish had a good rubdown, a hot lemonade and a rest of half an hour, and then a fresh start was made. This time the angler was more at home. Carefully handling the fish, he caught him rising from the header, and promptly turned him on his back in a way that surprised him, and as the fish plunged to the bottom to try to break the line again (this being the equivalent of sparring for wind), another round turn brought him to within 12 feet of the fisherman, and, struggle as he might, he could not get away. Plunge after plunge was of no avail and only prevented further reeling in, until finally a lucky turn brought the fish over, and he was promptly reeled in before he could get on his chest again. Time, 4 minutes. Leg and leg.

Another rest was taken, and now the fisherman wanted to back himself at 5 to 1 for the last leg, but not even the fish seemed inclined to take him. This time the fish dressed himself and rested an hour, walking around, and before going in taking a strong, rough rub. This time a curious thing occurred. As he dived in his foot slipped, and he struck the water sidewise. The anglers had him on his back under the water the next moment, and if he had persisted in reeling him up would possibly have drowned him, so helpless was the fish. Amid laughter he let up, and the fish was allowed to land and start again. This time a successful header was taken, and a strong fight made. Swimming solely with the side stroke, the fish could see all the movements of the angler and so forged ahead until the downward stroke of his right arm swept the bottom at the shallow end of the bath. Feeling the shallow, with victory within reach, the fish turned his head, and that moment the butt was given him, his feet were swung aside and under, and before he knew what had occurred he was in the center of the bath again. Once more he tried the side stroke, but he was fast tiring, and the varying strain of the line, now to the right, now to the left, soon put the issue beyond doubt, and he was towed within reach of the net in 7½ minutes. The swimmer said he was more tired than if he had swam a couple of miles in open water and is inclined to believe any fish story told him during the present season. —New York Sun.

Antiquity of Beds.

The ancients slept on the floor or on a divan covered with skins. During the middle ages beds were made of rushes, heather or straw. It is believed that feather beds were known to the Romans, since a mention in one of the poets of men so luxurious that they slept on feathers is supposed to refer to this kind of bed. Heliogablus had an air cushion, and also an air mattress, 218 or 222 A. D. Feather beds were employed by the better classes in England during the days of Henry VIII, though they were considered luxuries and were expensive. The bedsteads of the Egyptians, Romans and Greeks closely resembled our couches. The Russian peasants place their beds on top of the family oven for the sake of the warmth given forth by the fire. To the present day bedsteads in Holland and some parts of Germany are fitted up with two feather beds, on one of which the sleeper lies, while the other is used for covering.—Philadelphia Times.

Athletic Amusement.

Everything in nature indulges in amusement. The lightning plays. The wind whistles. The thunder rolls. The snow flies. The waves leap. The fields smile, even the buds shoot and the rivers run.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

Cured By Baco-Curo and Gained Thirty Pounds.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 28.

Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No To Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition.

Yours respectfully, P. H. MARBURY, Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per box; three boxes (thirty days' treatment), $2.50, with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co. La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

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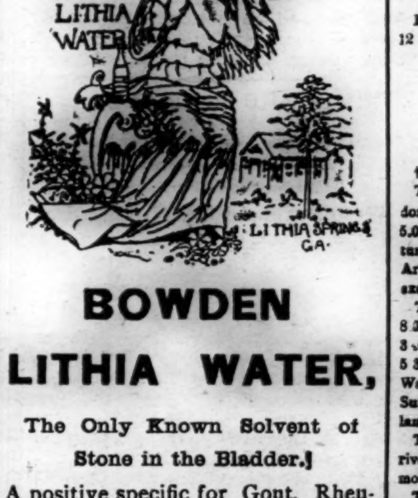

BOWDEN LITHIA WATER,

The Only Known Solvent of Stone in the Bladder.

A positive specific for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, and all diseases having their origin in Uric Acid Diathesis,

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA,

and INSOMNIA.

Our Sparkling Table Water Has no Equal.

Beware of Artificial and Imitation Lithia Water they are dangerous!

Send postal for illustrated Booklet.

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Bowden Lithia Springs Co.,

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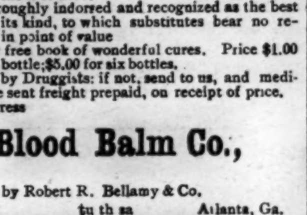

Never Fails to Cure.

Botanic Blood Balm, "B. B. B.," is a true and genuine purifier of the blood, and the best and most certain cure for eradicating from the system rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, enlargement of the joints, general debility, swellings, venereal diseases, boils and eruptions, ulcerous sores, mercurial diseases, female disorders, humors in the body, tetter and itchings, and all other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. It is a fine tonic, and will build up weakened constitutions from the first dose.

It is thoroughly indorsed and recognized as the best remedy of its kind, to which substitutes bear no resemblance in point of value.

Send for free book of wonderful cures. Price $1.00 per large bottle; $5.00 for six bottles.

For sale by Druggists: if not, send to us, and medicine will be sent freight prepaid, on receipt of price.

Address

Blood Balm Co.,

For sale by Robert R. Bellamy & Co. Atlanta, Ga.

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The first of American Newspapers CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

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is the the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

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CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists,

or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

dec 27 1y

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv., Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv., Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv., Maysville.......Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv., Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55
5 2	Ar., Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT April 2, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12 57 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12 15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8 00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m, Tarboro 9.45 a m, returning leaves Tarboro 5 30 p m; Parmele 9 50 a m and 6 20 p m, arrives Washington 11 55 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 3.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7 50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9 05 a m. arrive Latta 9.21 a m, Dillon 9 36 a m, Rowland 9 52 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6 16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m, returning leave Clio 7 20 a m, arrive Latta 9 00 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.25 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5 50 a m, Cheraw 6.45 a m, Darlington 7.43 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, Cheraw 9 22 p m, arrive Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson daily except Sunday, 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6 50 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 8 15 p m, Bennettsville 9 09 p m, arrive Gibson 9 35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m. arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.36 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.52 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.51 a m, Smithfield 12.30 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 58 a m, arrives Sumter †9 30 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Leave Elliott †11.10 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow †1 p m and †8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow †6 05 a m and †3 00 p m, arrive Elliott †8.25 a m and †3 30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4 17 pm, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leave Pregnalls †8 50 a m, arrive Sumter †3 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 30 p m, arrives Darlington †8 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

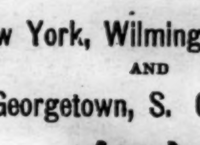
T. M. EMERSON. Traffic Manager. ap 21 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday, April 18
CROATAN, Saturday, April 25

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN, Saturday, April 18
GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday April 25

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE, Tuesday, April 21
CROATAN, Tuesday, April 28

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. ap 15 tf

Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND ALL points on Back River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.

JAS. MADDEN, Agent.

feb 1 1m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	12 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv....Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar....Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv....Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv...Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar..Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv....Rural Hall... Lv	5 71 "
9 35 "	Lv.....Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv.......Maxton.. .. Ar	9 23 "
5 42 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv....Fayetteville... Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro....................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale....................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison.......................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND,	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison........................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale.....................	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro....................	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. A. L.

Route of the famous "Atlanta Special" and "S. A. L. Express" between New York, Washington, Norfolk and Atlanta, New Orleans, Southwest.

Schedule in Effect April 5, 1896.

WESTWARD.

	N. 41	No 403	No. 35
	P. M.	P. M	P M.
Leave Wilmington	* 3 20		†6 20
Arrive Lumberton	5 16		A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 12		‡12 10
Arrive Laurinburg	6 23		2 45
Arrive Hamlet	6 55		3 35
Leave Hamlet	7 15	* 9 10	‡5 15
Arrive Rockingham	7 26	9 20	Sleeper Wilmington to Hamlet.
Arrive Wadesboro	8 01	9 52	
Arrive Monroe	8 55	10 40	
Arrive Charlotte	10 20	11 3-	
Arrive Mt. Holly		11 59	
Arrive Lincolnton		P. M 12 55	
Arrive Shelby		1 50	
Ar Rutherfordton		3 0-	

EASTWARD.

	No 38	No 402	No. 26
		P M	
Leave Rutherfordton		* 4 35	Sleeper Hamlet to Wilmington.
Leave Shelby		5 58	
Leave Lincolnton		6 -5	
Leave Mt Holly		7 45	
Leave Charlotte	A. M. *5 25	8 2-	
Leave Monroe	6 13	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 07	9 56	
Leave Rockingham	7 40	10 25	
Arrive Hamlet	7 55	P. M 10 35	P M.
Leave Hamlet	9 10		†10 50
Leave Laurinburg	9 34		A. M.
Leave Maxton	9 49		‡12 30
Leave Lumberton	10 40		1 25
	P. M.		4 00
Arrive Wilmington	12 50		‡8 45

*Daily. †Daily ex Sunday.

Nos. 402 and 403, "The Atlanta Special," Solid Vestibuled Train, with Buffet Sleepers and Day Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, Richmond and Charlotte, also Portsmouth and Monroe, connecting at Atlanta for and from Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Texas, California, Macon and Florida. Parlor Dining Cars from New York to Washington.

Nos. 38 and 41 "The S. A. L. Express" Solid Train of Pullman Sleepers and Day Coaches between Portsmouth, Weldon and Atlanta, New York and Weldon, also New York and Cape Charles, connecting at Portsmouth with Bay Line coastwise steamers, Washington steamers and "Cape Charles Route," to and from all points North and East

No Extra Fare on Any Train.

For tickets, sleepers and information, apply to Ticket Agents, or to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.

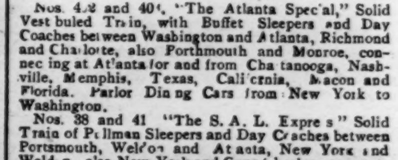
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager, General Office Portsmouth, Va ap 15 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on April 5, 1896

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.......................... †3.30 p m.
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.......................... 6 50 p. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.......................... †9 25 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.......................... 10.45 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

ap 14 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

MAXTON BUILDING

—AND—

LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses. and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1896

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Venezuela Dispute Before the British House of Commons—Affairs of the South Africa Company—Russia Denies Reports That a Secret Treaty Has Been Concluded With China.

LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Harcourt, in accordance with notice given by him on April 23d, asked the Government what, if any, arrangements had been made to conclude by arbitration a settlement of the difference between the United States and Great Britain in regard to Venezuela.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, said that the latest communications on the subject which had been received from the United States on Friday were now under consideration, and dealt with both the general question of arbitration and the Venezuelan dispute. To give further information concerning the matter he concluded would at the present time be inexpedient.

Mr. Labouchere asked what amount of cash belonged to the chartered South Africa Company, and would the Government obtain security that the cash would remain available, to repay the Government for its outlay in defraying the expense involved in suppressing the Matabele revolt.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the company had 500,000 pounds cash. The Government, he added, did not propose to take the course which Mr. Labouchere's question suggested, the chartered company having paid the expense of contending against the revolt as they had been incurred.

Mr. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said that the Russian Ambassador had informed the Government that the statement made in the press that a secret treaty had been concluded between Russia and China, whereby the latter ceded large tracts of territory to Russia, was without foundation.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in reply to a question, said that the Government declined to alter the law, so that remission of the income tax would be granted on the life premiums of the income tax of American insurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Balfour moved that the Government control the whole of the time of the House for the remainder of the session.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Each Closed a Fraction Lower—Decline in Prices of Pork Products.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Wheat had nothing to recommend to favor buyers today. There was a scattered liquidation in May. July opened from 64⅛@64⅛c, and sold between 64⅝@64⅛c—⅝c under Saturday. Cash wheat was easy and one-half cent per bushel lower.

Corn—The trade in corn was at times considerably heavier than it has been recently. The business was of an all-round cleaning up character, the approach of the first of May prompting traders to close up that month's contracts. The tone of wheat was accepted as a guide in defining the course of prices. July corn opened at 30⅝c; sold at 30⅛c, where it closed, ⅛@⅛c under Saturday. Cash corn was ⅛@1c lower.

Oats were dull and featureless. The movements of wheat and corn governed the action. As in other grains there was some liquidations of May, both by longs and shorts. July oats were easy and ⅛@⅛c lower.

Provisions — Another heavy influx of hogs was reported at the yards. Naturally this had an unfavorable influence on prices at that place and in due course was disadvantageous to product. The easy feeling of wheat was, likewise, detrimental in effect. At the close July pork was 2c under Saturday, July lard and July ribs each 10c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easy.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Sun* says: Cotton closed steady at a net decline for the day of two to five points, with sales of 103,700 bales.

To-day's features: Disappointing Liverpool advices and favorable weather at the South depressed cotton prices here to-day. The prominent bulls who have been supporting the market of late were buying again to-day but the effect of their purchasing was offset by the depressing news. Liverpool was dull and weaker, both for spot and future delivery cotton. The trading here was smaller and entirely professional. Needed rains in Tennessee valley and in Georgia and Alabama were reported. These reports depressed the new crop months and accelerated the decline in the general list. The movement to the ports was rather liberal, though the actual figures were considerably smaller than the early estimate. The spot markets at the South were dull. The reports from the dry goods trade were better and the spot sales here for home consumption were comparatively large.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Spirits turpentine steady and quiet at 29⅛c. Rosin firm; strained common to good $2 09.

CHARLESTON, April 27.—Cotton steady; sales none. Middling 7⅛c. Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales to-day of 150 barrels; quote: A $1 40, B $1 40, C $1 40, D $1 55, E $1 55, F $1 55, J 1 60, K $1 65, M $1 75, N $1 85, W G $1 95, W W $2 05.

SAVANNAH, April 27.—Holiday; no markets.

In Prince Edward, Va., court, yesterday, the jury in the case of Mary Abernethy, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Pollard, in Lunenburg, Va., after being out since Saturday afternoon, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

DEBATE ON THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Alabama Election Inquiry—The General Pension Bill Discussed in the House—Various Amendments Disposed Of.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A supplementary report to the report heretofore made by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of an inquiry into the election in Alabama in 1894, was presented by Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Republican, to-day and ordered printed.

After finishing the morning business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. As passed by the House, the bill appropriated $31,647,240. The changes recommended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations would result in a net reduction of $367,757, leaving the amount of the bill $31,279,483.

The unimportant amendments of the committee were all agreed to, while those affecting the increase of the navy were reserved for the present.

Mr. Quay moved to increase the appropriation for reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers from $250,000 to $400,000. The amendment gave rise to a debate in which Mr. Gorman commented upon the suspension of gun making at the Washington navy yard, and said that the prior activity there had been stimulated by the war feeling got up at that time, while the suspension of the work was due to the fact that the manufacturers of steel tubes and steel jackets had failed to furnish them according to contracts. He did not share, he said, in the feeling that there should be any great haste in preparing for war. If the Treasury was in a proper condition he would favor the appropriation. But he submitted that it was unwise at this time to appropriate a large amount on account of guns and follow it up with $20,000,000 for war vessels.

Mr. Quay's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Chandler offered an amendment prohibiting retired officers of the navy or marine corps from taking employment with any person or company furnishing naval supplies or war material to the Government, the prohibition not to take effect till July, 1897. He stated the objections existing to that custom and said he would not particularize, but there were cases of the kind which did not reflect credit on the officers concerned.

Mr. Gray opposed the amendment and justified the practice of retired naval officers taking service with private firms which contract with the Government.

In the further course of the discussion Mr. Chandler stated that when the Committee on Naval Affairs was inquiring into the supplies furnished by the Carnegie Company and by the Bethlehem Works, the two naval officers there were called for, and when they came before the committee it turned out that they were officers on the retired list who were in the employment of those contractors. Mr. Chandler added that he could make statements which would tend to show that the system was an unwise one, but he refrained from doing so.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia, Democrat, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, supplemented what Mr. Chandler had said as to the two officers employed at the Carnegie Works and the Bethlehem Works. He said the Government paid $600 a ton for the armor for the battleships and that the committee desired to know the actual cost of its production. The committee could not ascertain that fact from these two officers.

"Had you any right to expect it?" Mr. Gray asked.

"No," Mr. Bacon replied, "we had no such right. But the point is that these officers had no right to be in any employment where they could stand before a committee of Congress and refuse to answer a question."

Mr. Tillman, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, advocated the amendment, which was offered, he said, for the purpose of stopping a scandal. The committee, in examining the question as to the cost of the armor, had come to the conclusion that the interests of the Government and of the manufacturers were opposed to each other. The Government wanted to get armor of the best quality at as low a price as possible, while the manufacturers wanted to get the last dollar possible. These two companies (the Carnegie and the Bethlehem) have formed a trust and propose to rob the Government because there is a law requiring American armor to be used on these ships. Therefore they are in a position to charge us $600 for the same armor that they supply to Russia at $300 a ton.

After further discussion and without action on the pending amendment, the Senate at 5.15 adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After passing a few private bills and others, local to the District of Columbia, a resolution was reported from the Committee on Rules providing for the consideration of the pending General Pension bill for an hour and a half under the five minute rule, the vote to be taken to-morrow immediately after the approval of the journal.

Mr. Crisp criticised the order as remarkable, in that it shut out all amendments.

Mr. Dingley called Mr. Crisp's attention to the fact that the order was almost precisely the language of the order under which the Wilson tariff bill was passed while the gentleman from Georgia was Speaker and chairman of the Rules Committee.

Mr. Crisp called attention to the waste of time of to-day's session after the hour and a half of debate was over, and said it was very apparent the leaders of the House had decided the Pension bill must pass and nothing else. This order was necessary, he said, to protect the 150 Republican majority from itself.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa, Republican, wanted to "say a word in reply to the voice from the solemn star chamber of the past." He urged the adoption of the rule. The Pension bill had been amply discussed and there was all necessary opportunity to perfect the bill in the hour and a half, which could be enlarged by the committee. He wished the Pension bill passed as soon as possible and sent to the Senate, where the question of adjournment had already been considered.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, Republican, was a member of the Fifty-first Congress, which had passed the Pension law of 1890, benefitting 400,000 deserving old soldiers. The present administration had by one stroke of the pen taken away the rights of 20,000 of these and had put the remaining 300 and odd thousand in a state of fear. The bill did not go as far as he wished, but it was the best that could be done now.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, Republican, opposed the rule. He thought the Republican majority could be trusted to legislate without any such restrictions for the old soldier.

On a division the vote on the adoption of the rule was 70 to 76.

The yeas and nays were then called, resulting yeas, 119; nays, 88. So the resolution was adopted.

The House voted to disagree to the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and ordered a conference.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa, Republican, gave notice that to-morrow, after the General Pension bill had been disposed of, he would call up the General Bankruptcy bill.

The bill reported by Mr. Evans, of Kentucky, March 26, from the Committee on Ways and Means, providing for the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses by the distiller or owner, was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The consideration of the pension bill then proceeded.

Mr. Connolly of Illinois, Republican, offered an amendment to the first section which would limit the granting of pensions to ex-Confederates whose service in the Confederate army was involuntary or which ended at least ninety days before the close of the war.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Miles, Democrat, reported a letter from Pension Commissioner Lochern, in which he designated this class of soldiers as "galvanized rebels."

Mr. Layton of Ohio, Democrat, offered as a substitute for the first section a graded service pension measure for more than ninety days service. It was ruled out on a point of order, and on appeal by Mr. Layton, the ruling of the chairman, Mr. Payne of New York, was sustained. The amendment offered by Mr. Connolly was rejected.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, Republican, offered an amendment providing that hereafter, in the administration of the Pension Bureau, all laws shall be construed liberally in the interest of the claimant, and in no case shall the claimant be required to furnish a measure of proof that excludes all reasonable doubt but shall be required only to establish his claim by a fair preponderance of proof.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, Democrat, offered an amendment providing for the establishment of a "battle pension roll," on which shall be placed only the names of soldiers who fought in battle. It was ruled out on a point of order.

The period provided for the consideration of the bill under the order expired when only two of the seventeen sections of the bill had been read. It was then reported to the House by Mr. Payne. By a vote of 113 to 14 the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

At 4 40 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Battleship Massachusetts' Trial Trip—Bills That Have Become Laws Without the President's Signature.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The official compilation of the speed made by the battleship Massachusetts in the trial trip Saturday gives the vessel a record of 16.279 knots, according to a telegram received at the Navy Department this morning from Commodore Dewey, president of the trial board. As a result the builders of the Massachusetts, the Cramps of Philadelphia, will get a premium of $125,000 or $25,000 for each quarter knot in excess of the contract requirements of 15 knots. The time made by the Indiana official trial was 15.61 knots.

The President, as was expected, has let the Agricultural Appropriation bill become a law without his signature, presumably because it thwarted Secretary Morton's purpose to abolish the seed distribution system.

Four other bills also have become laws without approval. These are the acts granting a pension of $100 a month to Jos. A. Cooper, late Brigadier General U. S. A.; granting to railroads in Indian Territory additional grounds; granting a pension to Martha Brooks, of Nebraska, and an increase of pension of Mary B. Houk, of Tennessee, widow of Congressman Leonidas Houk.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Appropriations for Cape Fear River Increased by the Senate Committee.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day completed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill and it was reported to the Senate. The committee reduced or struck out items to an aggregate of $631,858 and increased or inserted items aggregating $3,661,690, making a net increase of $3,029,832—the bill now carrying a total of $12,444,550.

Among the new items added is Roanoke river, N. C., $12,000.

Among the principal items of increase are these:

Cape Fear river above Wilmington, N. C., increased from $4,000 to $5,000.

Neuse river, N. C., from $5 000 to $7,000.

Pamlico and Tar rivers, $3 500 to $5,000.

Cape Fear river, North Carolina, $150 000 to $195 000. The general provisions of the bill governing the construction of the public works provides that the Secretary of War shall not obligate the Government to pay in any one fiscal year more than $400,000 on any one work placed under the contract system, instead of 25 per cent. of the amount of that work, as provided in the House bill, but he is not prevented from making contracts for the whole of the work, subject to restrictions.

THE TRUCK MARKET.

New York Prices For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Strawberries, Florida, quart, 12 to 18c; do, North Carolina, quart, 10 to 25c; asparagus, North Carolina, dozen bunches, 1.75 to 5.00; do, Norfolk, 2.00 to 3.25; beets, Florida, crate, 1.25 to 1.75, do, 100 bunches, 5.00 to 10.00; cabbages, crate, 2.50 to 2.75; do, Charleston, 2 75 to 3.00; egg plant, Florida, box, 3.00 to 6 00; kale, Norfolk, barrel, 75c to 1.00; do, Baltimore, 80 to 90c; lettuce, Norfolk, baskets, 40 to 60c; do, Charleston, 75c to 1.25; do, Florida, 75c to 1.50; peas, Savannah, basket, 50c to 1 00; do, Charleston, 1.00 to 2.25; do, North Carolina, 1.75 to 2.00; radishes, Norfolk, barrels, 1.00 to 2.00; string beans, Florida, crate, 1.50 to 3.50; spinach, Norfolk, barrels, 1.00 to 1 75; do, Baltimore, 1.25 to 1.50; squash, Florida, barrel, 1 50; tomatoes, do, carrier, 1.50 to 3 00; potatoes, Florida, $4 00 to 8.00.

GRAIN AND TRADE CONGRESS.

Delegates Arriving at Charleston—All Arrangements Perfected.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, April 27.—Delegates to the South and West Grain and Trade Congress are already commencing to arrive. The Kansas City delegation arrived here to-day. It is composed of Mr. M. V. Watson, first vice president, Mr. E. M. Clendenning, secretary, and Col. J. M. Lewe, chairman, of the Committee on Agriculture of the Commercial Club. Other delegates are expected to-night and at noon to-morrow.

The local committee met to-day and completed arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates and for the transaction of business for the congress. The entertainment will be a most sumptuous one and creditable to the well known hospitality of the city.

Joseph Cocking, accused of murdering his wife and sister-in-law at Hill Top, Md., last Thursday night, was hurried to Baltimore yesterday for safe keeping and to save him from lynching.

When Travelling.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, and it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

STEAMER BERMUDA

ENGAGED IN ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING ENTERPRISE.

Left Jacksonville, Florida, With Munitions of War and Men For Cuba—Spanish Cruisers Trying to Intercept the Vessel.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, April 26.—The filibustering steamer *Bermuda* arrived in port at 6 o'clock to-night, anchored off the Clyde steamship dock, took on a cargo of large boxes from a barge, also six large eight-oared surf boats. It is said that the contents of the boxes, several hundred in number, were rifles, small arms, machetes, dynamite, powder and medicine. A number of small boats, some containing spies, some Cubans, and some reporters, hovered near the *Bermuda*, but no arms were seen and no definite proof could be obtained that the boxes contained arms. The *Bermuda* chose her time well, the revenue cutter *Boutwell* having just left this port and a Spanish man-of-war having just departed from Key West. The *Bermuda's* crew was increased at this port, but by how many is not known.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 27.—The filibuster steamer Bermuda left Jacksonville at 1.40 this morning, but did not cross the bar until 7 o'clock, having been detained on the twenty-mile trip by numerous embarkations of men. The number of men she carried out is variously estimated at from 200 to 500. The commander of the expedition is said to be the old veteran, Gen. Videl, with Gen. Torres second in command. Several tugs followed behind the vessel until she had crossed the three-mile limit, where transfers of men were made in order to evade the legal procedure. The Cubans in Jacksonville have heard that Spanish cruisers were sent North from Key West to intercept the vessel, but they say that the Bermuda will out-run them, barring accidents to her engine, and if cornered will fight. The Bermuda's papers were filed at the custom house this morning to comply with the law. They show that she is carrying arms to the "Central American Fruit Company," at Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

KEY WEST, FLA., April 27.—Immediately on the receipt of the news in this city that the steamer Bermuda had left Jacksonville, the Spanish Consul boarded the pilot boat Nonpariel and went in search of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was reported just outside of this port last Saturday morning. It is reported that two Spanish gunboats are watching this port in hope that the Bermuda will stop in here. It is the opinion here that if she should be so unfortunate as to be met by either of these gunboats she would be immediately sunk and every soul on board put to the sword.

It is stated that the schooner Competitor left Cape Sable last Wednesday with a full cargo of arms, ammunition and men for Cuba. The expedition is under the command of Munose, and the vessel is navigated by the second mate from the schooner John F. Kranz.

TROUBLE IN LOUISIANA.

Two Companies of Militia Sent by the Governor to Natchitoches.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Gov. Foster this morning ordered two companies of militia to Natchitoches, where trouble has been brewing, growing out of the counting of the vote in that parish. The troops left at 10 o'clock and were due at Natchitoches, which is about 255 miles northwest, at 5 p. m.

Special dispatches to-day from Natchitoches to the *Daily States* say that a much better feeling prevails there this evening between the Democrats and Populists and the vote will probably be promulgated to-night.

The point at issue is the absolute control of the Legislature by the Democrats, excluding the twenty members elected in Orleans by the Citizen's League and one independent Democrat from Ouchitas. The Democrats have one majority in the Senate and indications are they will get the two Representatives from Natchitoches. They will thus have a majority of all the members. It is understood a majority of the members elected from New Orleans will go into the Democratic caucus.

Gov. Foster sent the militia at the urgent request of the judge of the district and the sheriff of the parish, who believed the presence of the militia was necessary to prevent a collision between the armed factions. Many threats of violence have been made and the people had been much wrought up by incendiary reports.

BASE BALL.

Result of Games Played Yesterday at Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

St. Louis—St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 2.

New York—New York, 4; Boston, 7.

Pittsburg—Cleveland-Pittsburg—rain, no game.

Washington—Washington, 1; Baltimore, 4.

Philadelphia—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 3.

Lexington — University, 5; Columbian, 4.

Petersburg — Richmond, 8; Petersburg, 13.

Norfolk—Norfolk, 4; Roanoke, 6.

Lynchburg — Lynchburg-Portsmouth—game postponed on account of rain.

Atlanta—Atlanta, 9; Mobile, 4.

Columbus—Columbus, 14; Birmingham, 5.

Montgomery—Montgomery, 16; New Orleans, 1.

REPS AND POPS

Will Hold Their State Conventions in Alabama To-day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 27.—The Republicans and Populists will hold their State Conventions here to-morrow. A large number of leaders are already on the ground and wire-pulling is the order of the day. A majority of the Populists here are in favor of fusion, with Congressman Goodwin as candidate for Governor and the rest of the ticket divided between the two parties. The fight in the Republican ranks is over delegates-at-large to St. Louis and the chairmanship of the State committee. It seems to be the field against Mr. McKinley, with no means of telling how the night's work will show up. There will be contests from over half the counties in the State and the convention may not organize for a day or two.

FATHER AND SON

Kill Each Other in a Fight About Money.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

GATE CITY, VA., April 27.—At Rosedale, Russell county, Mr. Dutter and his son quarrelled over a money transaction. The father fired several shots at his son, his wife knocking down the pistol. Finally a ball took effect in the son's breast. As he fell, he shot his father through the heart, killing him instantly. The son lived half an hour.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

TOBACCO PLANTATIONS BURNED BY THE INSURGENTS.

Maximo Gomez Organizing Forces for Another Invasion of Matanzas and Havana Provinces—Cubans Rejoicing at the Landing of Arms and Ammunition on the Coast of Pinar del Rio.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, April 27.—The rebels have burned all of the tobacco plantations belonging to Pedro Marias, near Dimas, in the Pinar del Rio province, together with other property. Over 300 houses and 40,000 bales of tobacco were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over $1,000,000, that of Marias alone being $700,000. The misery resulting from the firing of the plantations is terrific. Three thousand persons are rendered homeless. They are being protected by the Government as best it can. The rebels made an attack upon the town of Sitio Grande, near Sagua, but were repulsed.

Maximo Gomez is reported at San Spiritus, organizing forces for a new invasion of Matanzas and Havana provinces. He is said by other reports to have already started to march his men in pursuance of his purpose of invasion of the provinces mentioned. It is believed, however, that he will not be successful, as the Government is taking strong measures to prevent him from accomplishing his object.

HAVANA, April 27.—The Cuban sympathizers in this city are secretly rejoicing over the receipt of trustworthy intelligence that further aid for the insurgents has arrived. An expedition with a large quantity of arms and ammunition has safely landed on the coast of Pinar del Rio, and the supplies are now safe in the hands of the patriots. No details are given as to where the expedition was from.

Col. Suebia reports that the troops under his command met a band of rebels on the San Jose estate, near Camajuani. A brisk fight followed, in which the rebels lost four killed. The insurgents retreated but were followed by the troops, who again attacked them. The rebels made a stout resistance, but could not withstand the fire of the troops and were compelled to retreat, leaving eleven dead on the field.

Gen. Basean has left Santa Clara. It is stated that he has been ordered away on an important mission.

Among the documents found on the body of Jose Alefonso, the rebel leader who was killed near Cardenas, was a circular ordering him to respect the property of Americans.

Manuel Martinez Valenzuela was shot this morning in the Cabanas fortress for rebellion and arson.

There is no news concerning the movements of Maceo, who is still in the province of Pinar del Rio.

WARM WIRELETS.

Republicans of the Eigth Virginia Congressional District will send to St. Louis two sets of delegates, one white and one colored. The white delegation is pledged to McKinley, the colored men go uninstructed.

Fifteen hundred men employed at the Chicago Ship Building Company's yards at South Chicago, went on strike yesterday. The cause of the strike is said to be a difference in regard to wages and hours and the walk-out has been in prospect for several days.

The third murderer to suffer the death penalty at Sing Sing, N. Y., within a week was electrocuted yesterday. The victim was Carl Feigenbaum, who had been confined in the death house of the prison for sixteen months awaiting punishment for the murder of Johannah Hoffman, in September, 1894.

INSOLENCE AT A DISCOUNT.

Instead of Licking the Clerk the Guest Paid Him In His Own Coin.

Behind the onyx desk of a modern hotel in the Tenderloin a clerk is employed who was a remarkable exponent of the up to date young man who makes fun of others and thinks that his wit is invincible. He met his Waterloo recently, and now he is one of the meekest men that shouts "Front!"

It was early in the evening. The electric lights had just begun to blaze with an air of assurance. The music floating down from the dining room fell with a dreamy cadence upon the ears of the guests who were chatting in the corridors after dinner. Suddenly a man broke away from a group and stepped up to the desk. He was the last one that a shrewd observer would have picked out for an "easy mark," to use the vernacular, but the clerk made a mistake. The man said to the diamond bedecked guardian of the keys:

"Has any one inquired for me today?"

The clerk stroked his mustache, looked admiringly at a solitaire ring that sparkled on his finger and replied nonchalantly:

"Were you expecting somebody to ask for you?"

The man addressed looked hard at the clerk and replied in glacial tones:

"I never expect anything in this world. But that makes no difference. Did any one inquire for me?"

The clerk eyed him in mild wonder and then said, with a giggle:

"I think you would be ashamed to ask. Of course there did. It was a lady, and she was here twice."

"What sort of a looking lady was she?" asked the stranger.

The clerk said, with an air of conviction that was mingled with contempt for his interlocutor:

"Oh, just a smooth faced lady."

"That's my wife," said the other in such a cool way that the clerk was staggered, and his joke fell dead. The other continued:

"She will be back, so I think I might as well take a room. What are your rates for rooms?"

"Two dollars a day and upward," said the clerk glibly.

"I guess you mean $2 a day and down, don't you?" said the prospective guest in a tantalizing way.

"I know my business," said the clerk. "Two dollars a day and up, and that goes."

"No, you don't," said the man on the outside. "You mean that the rooms on the top floor are $2 a day, and then they raise as you come down. That is $2 a day and down, isn't it?"

The clerk gasped for breath and then said faintly, "Will you register?"—New York Tribune.

THE RETORT DISCOURTEOUS.

A Bright Newsboy Answers a Lady In a Caustic Manner.

A small and dirty newsboy worked a paying game for a week or so down in the shopping districts. He would don a most pathetic expression, go up to a woman and say, "Missis, won't you buy a paper? Dis is my birfday and I ain't sold hardly any." Of course he would sell one in nine cases out of ten and would generally get a nickel and be told to keep the change. He must have kept this up for fully a week and reaped a bountiful harvest. At last one young woman who had tired of the same story and who became rather skeptical on the subject of the "birfdays," stopped the young genius and remarked in tones clear enough to be heard some little distance, "See here, little boy, what did you say about your birthday?"

"Lady, please buy a paper. Dis is my birfday, and I ain't sold but one paper today," whined the young rascal.

"Now, little boy, to my certain knowledge you have had a birthday every day this week. Aren't you ashamed to tell such stories?"

He was cornered for a minute and stood with head cast down and every appearance of remorse. At last he looked up with a most innocent expression and said: "Well, you see, lady, you en me we're different. I ain't very old, en I thought I'd have a lot of birfdays to oncet, en den I could quit havin 'em, like you. See?"

She concluded he was past reforming, and, slipping a dime in his hand, moved on sighing over the wickedness of the generation, while the young sinner executed a pas seul of his own invention.—Chicago Tribune.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

I have the Agency for the Peerless Door Check which causes the door to close gently after entering. Call at my headquarters No. 511 Queen street, or write me by postal J. D. Sidbury, 511 Queen St., Wilmington, N. C. ap 23 1w

An Entertainment will be given by the ladies of the First Baptist Church in the Lecture Room, Tuesday evening, April 28. Recitations and music under the direction of Miss Cannie Chasten. Refreshments will be served. apr 26 2t

Just received one car Jamaica Bananas, 10 barrels Russett and 40 crates Western, N. C., Apples; 25 sacks Irish Potatoes and Onions, Butter Beans, Peas, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, N. C. Hams, Cakes and Crackers, Candies of all kinds, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges and Peanuts, in lots to suit at A. S. Winstead's, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers, 115 North Second street. ap 3 D&W tf

Photographic novelties, Photos with high gloss, Photos with no gloss, Photos $1.00 per dozen and up. Frames cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 26 tf

Besides all the latest and most fashionable drinks free lunch will be served daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p m., at A. P. Levy's, on Princess street. mar 11 tf

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store, No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c31

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

At The Unlucky Corner

A fine lot of two-year-old

North Carolina Hams 12½c Per Pound,

Any quantity of fine LEMONS at the old price.

Strawberries Fresh Every Day.

The biggest bottle of PICKLES you ever saw at 25 cents.

S. W. SANDERS.

apr 24 tf

CROLIUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said, and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities, NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references, New York Cotton Exchange references, New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Out of town business solicited. dec 29 6m

BEST

Condensed News,
Stories,
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Women's Department,
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Answers to Correspondents,
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Everything,

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ten-page, eight-column Democratic Newspaper.

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PRICE $1.00 A YEAR

The WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL makes very liberal terms to Agents. Sample copies of the paper and Premium Supplement sent free to any address. Write to

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YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

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Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and

Excellent for Placing Under Carpets

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Successors to Katz & Polvogt.

Please You in Every Way or Your Money Back.

That's part of our liberal policy.

Poor economy to ask you to keep an article you don't want, and by so doing lose your good will.

It is by your favor that we grow; without it we are as useless as a fifth wheel to a wagon.

This store's making history, and such items as the following are factors in its upbuilding.

Black Goods Section.

No woman's wardrobe is complete without at least one black dress; and, besides, this is a black goods year. What a handsome, satisfactory lot of newest weaves we're showing, too! Blistery, Bulging Crepons; Plain and Figured Brilliantine; Rich, Eccentric Brocade Effects on a Satin Ground and at prices to pleasantly surprise you. Call and see them.

Colored Gown Stuffs.

Right straight along; we're enthusiastic about this dress goods stock of ours; take a pride in it; want to be known as the leading dress goods traders of this section. Columns of description won't do the department justice. Whatever your dress goods thought may be here we can embody it to your entire satisfaction.

Laundered Shirt Waists.

Our shirt-waist output last season is a matter of history. We've made preparations to double the sale this season. Months ago we began laying the lines; the big advance shipments are all on sale now. This store is the depot for shirt-waist supplies; got a royal stock for you to pick from. The best is never too good for our public, and we've got the best of each kind and nearly all the kinds.

Good time to buy now.

We have an entire new line of Percales and other fabric to make shirt-waists. See them before they are all selected.

Visit Our Second Floor

And see the largest assortment of Ladies' Muslin Underwear. Carpet and Mattings, Floor Oil Cloth and Window Shades.

We make Shades to order. Let us give you an estimate for new Shades Trunks and Satchels. A new lot just received.

EVERY FRIDAY OUR BARGAIN DAY.

C. W. POLVOGT & CO.,

ap 26 tf No. 9 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHNSON & FORE.

Call early in the mornings, and avoid the rush in the afternoons. It is our purpose to have every one to receive the best of attention; but very often our Store is so crowded we cannot begin to do ourselves justice. The people have found out where to go for first-class goods. No house in the State carries a nicer line of

Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Goods, White Goods,

LINENS IN WHITE AND NATURAL COLORS,

Hosiery, Ladies' Vests, Shirt Waists, Trimmings, Kid Gloves, Laces,

Embroideries, Table Damasks Napkins, Towels, Ribbons and All Kind of Millinery Goods

than we do. Five hundred Ladies' Parasols and Umbrellas just received, from $1.00 to $12.00 each.

Mail orders promptly filled.

Johnson & Fore,

ap 21 tf No. 111 Market St.

The Atlantic National Bank

Of Wilmington, N. C.

Makes a specialty of supplying all depositors with what money they desire to borrow at uniform and minimum rates on satisfactory security.

Checks and drafts on interior banking towns sent direct to place of payment and handled with promptness and accuracy.

Capital $125,000. Surplus $50,000.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

DIRECTORS:

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ap 12 tf

WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDERS

FOR

Engravings, Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards, Monograms, Dies, Cuts, Etc.

We keep up with the times, and can show you samples of the very latest sryles in this line. We make a specialty of

Fine Stationery,

and keep constantly on hand a complete stock of Crane's, Hurd's and Ward's fine linen Paper and Envelopes in various tints and sizes.

Don't send North for what you can buy for less price at home.

C. W. YATES & CO.

ap 26 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Buck Ranges!

We now have secured the agency and control of these Celebrated

Stoves and Ranges

for this market. It can hardly be questioned that these are about the finest and best goods made. We have made arrangements with Factory to handle these STOVES at

A Close Price,

which will put them in reach of all that want a STOVE which will do great work and last many years.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

mar 22 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Are built in the Largest and Best Equipped Factory in the World.

They embody more points of genuine merit than any other wheels made. No other machine stands so high in the estimation of cyclists, because Waverleys are built on honest value lines, and purchasers receive full value for the investment. Buy a Waverley and you will never be ashamed of your mount.

MADE BY INDIANA BICYCLE CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address

M., at STAR OFFICE.

ap 7 tf

Hardin's Sarsaparilla,

THE GREAT SPRING TONIC.

Seventy five cents per bottle or three for $2.00. Same size as Hood's. For sale at

HARDIN'S PALACE PHARMACY,

126 So. Front St.

Phone 55.

ap 26 tf